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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

It has been noticed this year that the great swarm of English travellers has not betaken itself to Continental Europe, but, after an undecided flapping and fluttering of its wings, has finally settled down within the limits of the British isles. A few stragglers have taken their accustomed course to foreign lands, but the main body has remained at home. Naples, Rome, and Venice miss the rubicund visage and portly person of John Bull, and the comely faces of Mrs. Bull and her daughters. The Rhine boats are not overcrowded, as in bygone years, with British merchants, tradesmen, and lawyers, taking themselves and their families in search of fresh air and the picturesque; and Paris, that fair enchantress, who so dearly loves the pockets of Englishmen without extending the amiable feeling to their persons or to their country, mourns over the absence of the good-natured crowds for whose especial gratification she has made herself beautiful, and spread in her flaring shops all the choicest gewgaws of her luxury. But, on the other hand, there is rejoicing in the hotels and the seaside resorts of the three kingdoms. The watering-places of the southern, western, and northern coasts are glad at heart. The Lakes of Cumberland and Westmorland are alive with visitors. Skiddaw and Helvellyn re-echo to the tramp and the merry laugh of the tourist. Killarney and the Purple Mountain reap harvests of gold from the delighted Sassenach. The green hills and

milky valleys of Wales resound with the talk and grow rich with the money of Cockneydom; and the magnificent scenes of the Scottish Highlands—loch, and moor, and mountain-top—with all the mingling beauties of sea and land, find eyes to admire them this year that never admired them before, and that knew not until now that the Grampians offered scenery unrivalled of its kind in Europe; and that amid the countless isles and inlets of the Hebrides were glories and sublimities of nature, to gaze upon which would well repay a visit from the remotest corners of the earth.

And what is the reason of this change in the fashion of travelling? Has John Bull become more patriotic and more enamoured of the British hotelkeepers, waxlights included? Or is he more impressed than formerly with the truth of the dictum that sight-seeing, like charity, should begin at home? Perhaps he thinks that the Continent has been overdone, and is grown stale; that it has been traversed from end to end by our autumnal wanderers and found to be all barren? The truth of the matter seems to be that Englishmen of late years have been too much annoyed with the passport nuisance—its vexations, extortions, and delays—to enjoy the real pleasures of a trip to the Continent. When the French Government lately adopted measures to make these restrictions still more stringent than before, the measure of our national disgust was full, and the stream of travel was directed inwards instead of outwards, much

to the loss of Continental hotelkeepers and traders, and as greatly to the gain of the same classes at home. What with regulations and permits, and ticketings and labellings, and weighings and visas, and the treatment of free men and women as if they were so many sheep or bales of merchandise, to be inclosed in pens, or squeezed into warehouses; to be ordered, and marshalled, and regulated, and dogged by policemen and gendarmes—travelling on the Continent has gradually become a toil and a vexation instead of an enjoyment. When contrasted with the delightful freedom of any home journey, from Penzance to John o' Groat's, or from Yarmouth to Cape Clear, within which limits the people of these isles may travel as if they were reasonable creatures, able to take care of themselves, without the officious surveillance of policemen or soldiers, it was not surprising that, at the first rumour of the intention of the French Government to put additional impediments in the way of travel, the *amour propre* of Englishmen should be wounded and that many thousands of them who might, under other circumstances, have aired their French accent somewhere in the dominions of Napoleon III., should have resolved to stay at home.

But gratifying as it may be in one sense that the British people should make more intimate acquaintance than they have hitherto done with the beauties and grandeurs of their own country, it is to be regretted in another that the Govern-



BAND OF HOPE FETE IN ASTON PARK, BIRMINGHAM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ments of Europe, and especially that of France, should build a wall of passports against the admission of travellers, and do all that in them lies to perpetuate and increase that international estrangement which is the prolific source of so much ill-feeling. If it were as free for an Englishman to travel in France as it is free for him to travel in Yorkshire or the United States of America; if he could come and go at his will, unquestioned by gendarmes and consuls, and untaxed by any but the innkeeper;—not only would a river of wealth power into the tills of French tradesmen, but the alliance between the two nations would be something better than a name. The operation of time would strengthen intimacy into friendship, and place both beyond the reach of accident. It has long been recognised in England that it is for the mutual interest of the two nations that they should study and know each other. The passport system, as Englishmen regard it, serves no object but to keep them apart—if not hostile. If it incidentally serve any other, it is merely to put fees into the yawning pockets and itching palms of an army of mischievous though petty officials—mosquitoes six feet long, who draw cash instead of blood, and buzz annoyance and vexation wherever they are met with. The passport is well known to be utterly ineffective in keeping out of a country a thief or a conspirator who has made up his mind to get into it. With all its visas and formalities, it is only effectual in barring out the honest traveller, who has no object but to take his pleasure, spend his money, augment his, perhaps, little stock of knowledge, and rub off his, perhaps, larger stock of prejudices. The Emperor of the French is believed to be fully aware of all this; and, as far as the people of this country are concerned, to be willing to give them freedom and facility of travel within his dominions. M. de Persigny, his ablest counsellor and friend, in his recent speech to the Council General of the department of the Loire, spoke as if the recent restrictions were about to be modified in favour of Englishmen. We trust that we have not misinterpreted the allusion. Attributing no particular or permanent advantage to a strictly political alliance between the nations, we attribute the very highest advantage to the social friendship which would result from daily and free intercourse between the two peoples. If we are to be neighbours in heart and feeling as well as by geography, it is time that the passport system should go the way of all other nuisances. The Chinese built a wall to keep out their enemies, the Tartars; but France builds a wall of regulations and passports to keep out her best friends, and acts as if locomotion were a social offence, not only to be discouraged, but to be punished by fine and imprisonment. So potent a ruler as the Emperor of the French, if he be impressed, as we believe, with the uselessness for good, and the powerfulness for evil, of the passport system, will find no difficulties great enough to deter him from abolishing it. Nothing that he could do to prove the value he attaches to the friendship of Great Britain, would go so far as this. Fair words at Cherbourg, fair words in the department of the Loire, and declarations that the "Empire is peace," and means peace, are worthy of praise; but free trade with this country, and free access for Englishmen to France, would be still better, and would form palpable foundations for an *entente cordiale*. Let not the French be alarmed about the criminals, political or otherwise, that on the abolition of passports would make their way in or out of France. It is as easy to catch a great as a small delinquent in this country, where there are no passports, as in France, where the passport is declared to be essential to the public safety. The passport annoys nobody but the honest man. The robber and the assassin laugh at and profit by it.

FESTIVAL OF THE BIRMINGHAM BAND OF HOPE UNION, AT ASTON PARK.

ON the 17th ult. the festival of the Birmingham Band of Hope Union, for which preparation had for some time been in progress, was celebrated in Aston Hall and Park. A committee was formed to carry out the undertaking, and so admirable were the arrangements with reference to the marshalling of the children, and the processions through the streets, that not the slightest mishap occurred. The children, 6000 in number, were assembled in four divisions—one in Bradford-street, another at the back of the Town-hall; a third at St. George's, Great Hampton-street; and the fourth at the Old Market Hall, Prospect-row. At half-past ten o'clock the divisions, each headed by a band of music, and rendered gay by a display of flags and banners, started for their destination. But the clouds, which had for some time portended a fall of rain, began to dissolve, and during nearly the remainder of the day there was a drenching rain. The youngsters, however, held bravely on. At the park athletic games and exercises were provided for the children; while, dotted about in various parts, were tents for refreshments, tents for the bands, and tents for exhibitions. The hall, with its collection of art-treasures, was thrown open for the delectation of the juveniles, at a nominal charge. Despite the rain, there could not have been at one period less than 7000 to 8000 adults in the hall and park, and for some time so great was the influx of visitors to the hall that the doors had to be closed. A programme was drawn up for the amusements, which included a ventriloquial entertainment, a "temple of magic," balloon ascents, and races; and a veritable Punch and Judy show. A small charge was made for admission to the more pretentious entertainments, and they were well patronised. Several bands were engaged for the occasion. The programme also included a grand vocal concert by the Tonic Sol-fa Society, conducted by Mr. J. R. Lee. The day's amusements were terminated about eight o'clock, when the children departed to their homes, much delighted with the treat provided for them, and which they seemed thoroughly to enjoy, in spite of the inauspicious weather.

OPENING OF THE NEW TOWNHALL AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The magnificent new music-hall, which completes the entire suite of buildings of the new Townhall, built by the Corporation in St. Nicholas-square, in the centre of the town, was opened on Wednesday. The new Townhall presents a massive and extensive range of buildings, which consist of a spacious corn-exchange, the music-hall (capable of containing 3000 persons), the council-chambers of the Corporation, the board-room and offices of the River Tyne Commissioners, the offices of the Farmers' Club, an hotel, and a great number of shops and private offices.

AN OFFICER BEARING A SOLDIER'S KNAPSACK.—"An eyewitness," in a Kentish paper, mentions an incident which occurred on Wednesday, as the 11th Regiment was marching out of Dover, en route for Shorncliffe. A poor fellow in the rear-guard, probably just convalescent, found great difficulty in carrying his knapsack, and it was evident that he could not reach Shorncliffe, strapped, buckled, and incumbered as he was. The officer in command of the party thereupon called a halt, and ordered that the man should be relieved of his knapsack, and, having ascertained from him that he thought himself able to march without it, the officer directed the knapsack to be fastened to his own back. The burden was adjusted, and the little band then moved on.

The Legislative Council of Ceylon was opened on the 28th July by the Governor, Sir Henry George Ward.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress left St. Cloud between six and seven o'clock on Wednesday morning for Biarritz. Their Majesties took the railway round Paris, which passes by one of the park gates of St. Cloud, and proceeded to the Orleans station, where they were received by the chairman of the company, Baron Paul de Richemont, who was to accompany them to Bordeaux. Sixty horses and thirty-four carriages have been sent on for their Majesties' use.

Prince Jerome gave on Sunday last, after the regatta of Havre, a grand dinner at Frascati, at which the Prefect of the department, the General commanding the division, and the principal functionaries of Rouen and Havre, were present. On the following morning Prince Jerome sent for the Mayor and informed him that he had just received despatches from the Emperor authorising him to acquaint the Municipal Council of Havre that immediately on the return of the Minister of Finance to Paris the question relative to the buildings on the site of the old fortifications should be solved, and that measures would be taken for the commencement next year of the works in the port.

M. de Persigny, since making his speech at St. Etienne, has been in Paris, and had an audience of the Emperor, by whose order it was that the speech was published in the *Moniteur* of the 29th of August.

Mlle. de Paniega, the Duke de Malakoff's bride-elect, has arrived in Paris. She is staying with the Countess de Montijo, in the Champs Elysées. The marriage is to take place within a fortnight. Mlle. de Paniega was in a box at the Grand Opera, the observed of all observers. She is described as the very type of an Andalusian beauty. Her complexion is somewhat dark; her eyes and hair jet black; and her figure at once graceful and commanding. The fashionable world at Paris will envy England the fair *ambassadrice*.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* takes Lord Cowley to task for work being done on Sundays at the Embassy—a spectacle, he says, which is a disgrace to the English character, and an outrage to the whole country. Only fancy, at the hour of Divine service, sixty or seventy carpenters, masons, glaziers, hodmen, tilers, carts and horses, in complete uproar, gutting, pulling down, propping up, hammering, pickaxing; the courtyard full of workmen bawling to each other in view of the passing crowds, and proclaiming to all Paris what England thinks of the Lord's Day. The vote of £19,000 has enabled the officials to sublet for £12,000 the contract to a Frenchman.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin of the 26th ult. contains the following important announcement of the elevation of the Prince of Prussia to the functions of Regent of the kingdom:—"Two days ago there was received at Babelsberg a resolution of the King on the subject, but which will not, however, be published before the expiration of the present delegation. The Prince of Prussia will on the 23rd of October take in hand the reins of government, with the complete exercise of sovereignty, and in quality of Regent. This affair is settled in all its political bearings; it only remains to make the necessary financial arrangements. This information may be considered as authentic."

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor on Wednesday morning decreed that the National Bank shall resume its cash payments on the 1st of November next.

Prince Adam Czartoryski (says a letter from Vienna, of the 26th ult., in the *Czas* of Cracow) is shortly expected in this city with his son, on a visit to his brother, Prince Constantin Czartoryski. The latter having made known to Count Buol that he wished to see his brother, from whom he had been separated since 1831, an order was sent to Paris to sign the requisite passports for Prince Adam.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Warsaw states that the crops have entirely failed this year in Poland, and that the consequence is that a financial crisis of unexampled severity prevails in Warsaw. All business transactions were suspended, the trade of the city being almost confined to the export of corn.

Information has been received of the total destruction by explosion of a powder-magazine of the city and seaport of Astrakhan, on the Caspian. It amounts to a Russian disaster almost equalling the downfall of Sebastopol. At Astrakhan for years an arsenal of enormous resources had been in progress, intended as the basis of immense operations against Persia, Bokhara, and the whole Asiatic continent. Steamers of every calibre had their starting-point here, and the Volga conveyed stores to this dépôt from every province of the empire. To judge of the warlike paraphernalia piled up here for ulterior objects, it is only necessary to state that the magazine which blew up the place, and killed half the inhabitants, contained 6000 pounds (about 200,000 pounds) of gunpowder. It was the very busiest season of the year for the navigation of that inland sea, and the loss of shipping is fearful.

TURKEY.

Despatches from Candia announce another outbreak of Mahometan fanaticism, which resulted in the massacre of ten Christians. The Porte is stated to have demanded the recall of the Greek Consul in Candia, so it is evident that the Turkish Government believes that gentlemen have had something to do with stirring up these disorders.

Accounts have been received that a plot, formed by some Mussulmans, for the purpose of overthrowing the Government, has been discovered at Alexandria. Four pachas and several superior officers have been arrested. Two of the principal conspirators have been confined in the fortress of Aboukir.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, August 20, 1858.

The whole American continent is jubilant over the success of the cable. It is regarded as the most important event that has occurred in eighteen hundred and fifty-eight years. It is being celebrated all over the Union by the ringing of bells, by bonfires, and by illuminations; and Cyrus W. Field, whose fame and fortune have so long hung, literally, upon a thread, is hailed as "Cyrus the Great," and even talked of for the Presidency of the United States. In the grand celebration the other evening our City Hall took fire, and the upper portion of it was damaged to the amount of 50,000 dollars. But not even the most miserly taxpayer seemed to regret the loss in the midst of the general joy. The exchange of compliments between the Queen and the President has excited the utmost enthusiasm of the right sort; and nobody remembers any longer the irritation growing out of that ticklish question, the "right of search." The closeness with which the continents are brought together by this new tie will have the effect of bringing comparative strangers into each other's presence. We feel near to the very heart of England. Through our President we have spoken to your Queen; and this electric interchange of good wishes thrills the nations with a new inspiration—with a higher and holier feeling of brotherhood—with the spirit of peace and goodwill towards man.

Henceforth there's friendship firm
Twixt Jonathan and John.

Now, in the prophetic words of Emerson:—

— there shall be no chain,
Save underneath the sea:
The wireless murmur through the main
Sweet songs of liberty.

But ere this the imagination of all your journalists, as well as ours, has been exhausted in celebrating this great achievement, and in speculating upon the vast consequences, social and moral, financial and political, that must ensue. As yet I have not recovered from a maze of vague conjecture.

To come to matters more commonplace. The only political agitation among us, just now, is confined to the State of Illinois, where the stalwart Douglas is "stumping" bravely for his re-election. The Administration has ostracised the "Little Giant" (as the Democratic party have loved to call him) because of his opposition to the admission of Kansas under a vague pro-slavery constitution; and, as his senatorial term is about to expire, he goes before the people to plead his cause, and induce them to elect a Legislature that will stand by him. As

the Republicans have placed a candidate in the field, Mr. Douglas finds himself between two very hot fires. But he fights gallantly; and the sympathies of the North are mainly with him. A triumph in the present contest would make him the inevitable, and probably the successful, candidate for the Presidency in 1860. In his efforts to reach the "White House" Mr. Douglas is powerfully aided by the winsome attractions of his beautiful wife. In the last Presidential campaign the "lovely Jessie" won as many votes as the "hero of the Rocky Mountains."

Fashion is out of town—at Newport, Saratoga, the White Sulphur Springs, &c. Nobody is in town who can get away; and the cities would be dull indeed were it not for the fitting in and out of strangers. The Americans like to be on the wing. We are a restless people. In the summer the South comes to the North, and in the winter *vice versa*; so we are always on the move. In Newport there are at least ten thousand visitors, and among them Lord and Lady Napier, Count Sartiges and lady, Hon. G. Bancroft, Hon. Edward Everett, and a long catalogue of names more or less distinguished. Bathing, driving, dancing, flirting, fishing, and sailing, are the regular routine pastimes at these watering-places, with an institution called "The Tiger" for the especial benefit of men who seem to find their highest pleasure in betting on the colour or the number of the card. As yet our ladies do not "play" in public; but we are rapidly improving in all the vices of cosmopolitanism, and I have no doubt that in this respect we shall soon rival Baden-Baden. We have all the material and the inclination for the "game," and only lack the courage. Let some blasé countess, whose name has not entirely lost the odour of fashion, come over here and take her seat at the table of "The Tiger," and she would be soon surrounded by a "select circle" of her own sex. But, with five thousand American women now on the continent of Europe, we shall, doubtless, have all the latest fashions of the foreign capitals literally imported, gambling included.

The literary world is reviving, after the long torpidity following the financial panic. Books are beginning to sell, and authors and publishers are busy. Messrs. Ticknor and Field, of Boston, are finding a lively demand for their beautiful edition of the "Waverley Novels;" and Derby and Jackson's "British Classics" and "Life of Jefferson" are selling rapidly. The first-mentioned house have in the press a new work in verse, by the poet Longfellow, entitled "The Courtship of Miles Standish." The hero of the poem was one of the leading pilgrims of the Mayflower; and the scene, of course, will be Plymouth in 1620. I met Longfellow a day or two since at his pleasant summer residence.

The election in Kansas has terminated, as every one supposed it would, in a large majority against the Lecompton Constitution. Kansas is still a question in American politics, an issue that may be used in the next campaign.

Yellow fever prevails at New Orleans; sixty to seventy deaths per day. The epidemic had also declared itself at Charleston.

The successful result of laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable has been celebrated with much enthusiasm throughout the United States. In New York, on the 17th ult., the rejoicings were great. Salutes of three hundred and thirty-three guns were fired, there were one hundred grand rock blasts at the central park, the church bells rang merry peals, and in the evening the public and private buildings were splendidly illuminated. Among the transparencies were the following:—

The union of England and America—in the place of the wedding-ring the Atlantic cable.

England and America married by telegraph.
Electricity: caught by Franklin, harnessed by Morse, guided across the ocean by Field.

Married, August, 1858, by Cyrus W. Field, Old Ireland and Miss Young America: may their honeymoon last for ever.

All hail to the inventive genius and indefatigable industry of John and Jonathan, who have succeeded in consummating the highest work of the age. May the cord that binds them in the bonds of international friendship never be severed, and the Field of its usefulness extend to the uttermost parts of the earth.

Lightning caught and tamed by Franklin. Taught to read and write and go on errands by Morse. Started in the foreign trade by Field, Cooper, and Co., with Johnny Bull and Brother Jonathan as special partners.

The old Cyrus and the new: the first conquered the land for himself, the second the ocean for the world.

Queen Victoria—your despatch received. Let us hear again.

The Atlantic Cable, the strongest cord of Europe and America.

The Atlantic Telegraph! Symbol and pledge of perpetual international friendship. Honour to its successful promoters. Blessed are the peace-makers.

CANADA.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

TORONTO, August 16.

Governor-General Head has this day prorogued the Assembly, promising, during the recess, to consult with the home Government as to a federal union of all the provinces in British North America.

Our Crystal Palace—not like your Sydenham edifice, with its almost numberless fountains and wonders of nature and art—is a modest little effort on the part of the Canadians to show that they are not behindhand in the great march of progress. The palace is situated on the western suburb of the city, almost bordering the great lake. It is the first attempt on a large scale hitherto made in any British colony, and redounds to the credit of the enterprising people of Western Canada. The dimensions of it are as follow:—Extreme length, 256 feet; extreme breadth, 144 feet; extreme of wings, 64. The roof is of tin, but the sides and ends are of glass—by the way, ordered from England, and comprise something like 9000 feet. Just above the dome is erected a huge skylight, to light up the gallery. The contractors are Messrs. Smith, Burke, and Meldrum; the architects, Messrs. Fleming and Schreiber. The opening day is to be in October, and, as you will have observed, the Canadians, with their usual patriotism, have sent a petition to the Queen inviting her to visit the colony—an invitation more easily to be given than accepted. There is no doubt a visit from her Majesty to this her most glorious colony would be productive of much good, and a right good welcome would await her; but the journey would be attended with some little peril, and we may not hope, even should the Queen herself be willing to pay us a visit, that her advisers would countenance the undertaking. Yet the Queen has a gallant young son in the Prince of Wales, who would be loyally received here. There is much to learn, even by a Prince and a "Baron Renfrew," and a visit to this country would be far better for his Royal Highness than endangering his life in the steep crags of the Bernese Alps. The following is the petition to the Queen, attached to which are the names of all the members of both Houses of Parliament who are in town, those of the Judges, and many influential gentlemen in and out of office:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Toronto and Inhabitants of Canada generally, most respectfully sheweth, That your petitioners desire to approach your Royal Majesty with an expression of devoted loyalty and attachment to your Royal person and family. That your petitioners beg leave to inform your Majesty that a Crystal Palace, similar in design, but of smaller dimensions, to those of London and Paris, for the exhibition of the products of Canadian industry and skill, is in course of erection at Toronto, and will be completed about the 1st of October next. That your Majesty has been graciously pleased to honour the inauguration of similar undertakings in England and elsewhere with your Royal presence. Your petitioners most humbly pray that your Most Gracious Majesty will confer a mark of favour and distinction on your loyal subjects in Canada—of which they will always entertain the most grateful remembrance—by conferring your authority on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, or some other member of your Majesty's Royal family, to proceed to Canada and to represent your Majesty in opening the Crystal Palace in this the most important dependency of your Majesty's empire. And your petitioners, &c.

AUSTRALIA.

The following despatch has been received by submarine and British telegraph.—

MALTA, August 30, 11 a.m.

The following has arrived per *Ripon*, in advance of the *Teniot*, just signalled, with the Australian mail:—"The *Pera* left this morning for Alexandria. The Australian homeward mails leave to-day, with intelligence from Sydney to the 10th of July, from Melbourne to the 15th, and from Ceylon to the 7th of August. The May mail by the *Victoria* had not arrived. The Victoria Parliament stood adjourned to the 10th of August, and will meet early in October. The import trade is dull, but not unhealthy."

INDIA.

[The Bombay mail has arrived close upon the heels of the Calcutta mail, with intelligence of seven days' later date. A letter from Bombay, by the *Daily News* Correspondent, written on July 24, states as follows:—

"Very little change has occurred in the state of affairs here. Tantia Topee having taken and plundered Tonk, and vainly endeavoured to gain the fort held by the Nawab, General Roberts's force left the neighbourhood of Jeypore, where he had been for some days, and marched to Tonk, which he entered on the 12th inst. On the 9th a light detachment of 150 8th Hussars, 120 Bombay Lancers, 220 of her Majesty's 72nd, four companies of the 12th Native Infantry—the whole under Lieut.-Colonel Holmes, of the latter corps—was told off to pursue the rebels. The infantry, mounted on camels, and the force accompanied by a troop of Horse Artillery, started in the direction of Tonk; heard the guns of the rebels as they were taking the town, but failed to meet them, as Tantia had retired on Colonel Holmes's approach. Fears are still entertained lest the enemy should have been able to turn towards Ajmeer. The ladies at Nusseerabad have been ordered into Ajmeer.

"There is no further change noticeable in any other part of India. Lucknow, up to the 15th inst., was as usual quiet, though surrounded by enemies. Gwalior equally peaceful on the 17th.

"Smith's brigade has again left Seepree in the direction of Jeypore; and the 95th has been ordered from Gwalior to Seepree.

"The Saugor and Gwalior territories have been formed respectively into divisions by Brigadiers Whitlock and Napier.

"The news from Behar is still bad. Arrah has again been attacked, and bungalows have been burnt there; but no lives have been lost.

"The Buckree Eed Mahomedan Festival passed off here in perfect quietness, and without any display of force on the part of the authorities. The gay world of Bombay have migrated to Poonah, where the Governor now resides."

CHINA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

CANTON, July 3.

You will be rather surprised to hear that we are besieged, that the Braves have invested Canton more or less; but such is the case. We are hard up for provisions; we are reduced to fowls and the smallest possible amount of meat. The city is not open to us, the gates are closed and the shops shut. Sepoys have lost their lives day after day on the walls within our lines, and under the nose of the sentries, and the assassins have always escaped. Europeans have lost their heads whilst walking in the western suburbs, and yet we are powerless to prevent these atrocities. It is true, wherever these events have happened we have pulled down and burnt hundreds and hundreds of houses; but the culprits have invariably got off. The week before last the western suburbs were in flames, and the inhabitants clearing out in thousands. Not a cargo-boat could we get for several days. Yesterday, again, the conflagration in the said suburbs was tremendous, but no one seems to know who did it, or what it was done for. The river is blockaded; in fact, we are in exactly the same position as we were before the force came out, and our boasted capture of Canton has turned out very badly, for we are the prisoners, and no mistake. We cannot walk anywhere; and have to keep just within our lines. Every now and then, as soon as it gets dark, the Celestial army pours into head-quarters showers of rockets, shells, and jingall-balls; and though, till now, few fanquies have been hit, yet, practice making perfect, they sometimes send in beautiful shots—such, for instance, as a rocket coming into your dining-room, as it did three nights ago into an officer's room. Last night rumours of an attack on East Gate were generally credited, and we sat up, expecting the fight soon after dark—when, to our surprise, the rockets began pouring into the Commissariat Stores from the side of the creek opposite to that on which the said stores are built. Bang, bang, went the muskets of our guard and sentinels. Fizz, went the rockets. Now a great flare-up is seen: the Commissariat is on fire, so it seems. The signal for the armed boats from the *Bittern* is run up at the flagstaff; armed boats, more firing, then a big gun goes off somewhere; by-and-by the moon rises—the fire is put out—we sleep; but a tremendous volley wakes us, and then all is quiet. We turn in again, and are awoke to witness a grand conflagration in the direction of the western suburbs; shells and rockets go off, and again we turn in, and in the morning, as the sun is well up, go and survey the scene of the fight, which sounded very fine at night; and, in asking about the list of casualties, find returned killed and wounded one sheep in all; find the Commissariat Stores stuck full of rockets, which, strange to say, never set it on fire, though they were well aimed, and some went right through the wooden wall. The attempt at firing the Commissariat was put out without its doing any damage; several infernal machines were found on the other side of the creek. It was a most daring attempt, and, had it been successful, the consequences would have been most serious. The General has just given orders to burn down the whole of the houses opposite, which being of wood, and the weather being dry and hot, the blaze will be great.

Yesterday a party of Frenchmen went to buy some provisions, when they were immediately set upon, and one man cut off; however, the others got away, and went on board for a reinforcement, came back, and found the Frenchman's body without its head. They stopped up several streets with sentinels, and forthwith proceeded to revenge their comrade's death by shooting every Chinaman in the neighbourhood.

There has been a fight near Whampoa. The Chinese were erecting some batteries to fire at the boats at French Island, when we attacked them, but the Braves bolted, and, it being near midnight, the party returned through the village and captured two elders, and were passing a pond, when bang went a volley of jingalls, wounding five or six of our men; among others, Captain Jenkins, of the *Acteon*, and killing the two elders. One man had twenty-three slugs in his body, and Captain Jenkins six; he is very dangerously wounded. The next day the village was shelled and rocketed most beautifully by gun-boats.

Yesterday above a hundred men of the Naval Brigade landed, and marched up to strengthen the position of the besieged head-quarters, which is becoming more unpleasant every day. Sharp work this! We pitched shell and rockets the other day from head-quarters into the midst of an army of Braves who were advancing with lanterns. What a rich notion, to fight with lanterns!

Well, so much for having taken Canton, and sent up our ships to the north before we had finished down here. Of course this news will put an end to peace at Pekin, unless we pocket the insult which this time has really been offered us.

Wang, the Imperial Commissioner, has declared war to extermination against us, and, as he is deputed by the Emperor, those must be the Emperor's sentiments; and the Pekin fellows will humbug us till it is time to leave the Peiho, on account of insufficient water at this time of the year. Canton has yet to be taken; the Braves have still to be thrashed—that is, if we can catch them, which I very much doubt. The mail is just closing, and I must finish.

[We shall engrave in a future Number some Sketches sent with this letter.]

The dates from Tien-Tsin are to the 18th June. Great progress has been made in the negotiations, and it was considered that we are on the eve of a treaty which will ensure everything we can claim, and open China to the enterprise of our merchants. The Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros had received a written promise that their demands would be acceded to.

The American and Russian treaties had been concluded. The treaty of the former Power stipulated for an annual visit to Pekin, and for a permanent residence there, "if the same privilege be conceded to other Powers"—the United States never to pay higher duties than the "most favoured nations." The solution of political and commercial questions which concern the Americans will not, therefore, be complete until the English and French treaties with China are concluded.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Earl of Bandon has been elected a Representative Peer of Ireland, in the room of the late Earl of Glengall.

The handsome casino and bathing establishment of Fécamp was completely destroyed by fire on Monday evening.

A pub. n was fined 40s. at the Greenwich Police Court on Saturday for serving a man already intoxicated with liquor.

A society for promoting the exercise of the rifle is about to be formed by private individuals at Torquay.

A medal commemorative of the attack on the forts of the Peiho is to be struck at the Paris Mint.

The total amount subscribed to the O'Connell National Fund, for the family of the late John O'Connell, is announced to be £4285 10s. 0½d.

Mr. G. A. Hamilton, M.P., has written to the *Dublin Evening Mail* to contradict the report that he has been appointed to the India Council.

The deliveries of tea in London, estimated for last week, were 855,041 lb., being an increase of 60,760 lb. compared with the previous statement.

The Minister of the Interior of the Sandwich Islands has officially recommended that the English language, which is already that of the Court and of trade, shall be adopted as the national language.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 22nd ult. is entirely printed in azure letters, and adorned with rose-coloured vignettes on its first page, to celebrate the birth of the Hereditary Prince of Austria.

It is rumoured (says the *United Service Gazette*) that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, General Sir H. Douglas, and General Lord Clyde will shortly be promoted to the rank of Field Marshal.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Porte has appointed a commission to superintend the rebuilding of the fortifications at Kars and other strategical points.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has resolved to establish without delay a mission in the new colony of British Columbia.

The Madrid journals again complain of the scarcity of paper, and they announce that on account of it some periodicals had been obliged to suspend publication.

Mr. Wm. H. Curran, late one of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Court, died on Tuesday week at his residence in Dublin. He was son of the late celebrated John Hilpot Curran, Master of the Rolls.

It is the intention of the directors of the Crystal Palace to set apart an early day for a great public demonstration in commemoration of the successful submerging of the Atlantic cable.

The Emperor of Austria, by a recent decree, has decided that the fortifications of Koniggratz and all other places in Bohemia, with the exception of Josephstadt and Theresenstadt, shall be demolished.

An exhibition, illustrative of the natural products and the varied manufactures and general industry of the borough of Leeds has been opened in that town.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Tuscany arrived at the palace of Laxenburg, near Vienna, on the 26th ult., on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of Austria.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia intend to reside at the palace of Schoenhausen, near Berlin, during the approaching manoeuvres of the Guard.

The Mazzinian organ, *Italia del Popolo*, published at Genoa, has just expired. During the last three months all its principal writers have spent more time in goal than at their office.

The prison of Dingwall (says the *Aberdeen Herald*) was on Monday week without a single prisoner, civil or criminal, and the gates were thrown open. The gaols of Tain, Stormoway, and Cromarty are also said to be empty.

Miss Amy Sedgwick continues seriously ill at Manchester. She has not been able to play for a fortnight past, nor is it probable she will resume her professional duties for some days to come.

On Monday the public admission to the British Museum and the reading-room was closed until the 8th instant. The Saturday afternoon admission to the Museum is suspended until the spring of 1859.

The *Vienna Gazette* contradicts the story, related by the *Cologne Gazette*, of a Hungarian regiment having fired with ball cartridge upon an Austrian one at the camp of Neukirchen.

The Spanish Government has decided to clear out the Riff pirates. An expedition is preparing to rid the seas of this, almost the last remaining, nest of sea brigands.

Eight additional inspectors of lettercarriers have just been appointed by the Postmaster-General, in consequence of the increased duty of the Inland Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

A notice in the *Gazette* announces the revocation by the Lord Chancellor of the licence of Mr. Metcalfe, of Accomb House Lunatic Asylum, as a result of the recent investigation by the Commissioners in Lunacy.

The *Dublin Mercantile Advertiser* states that the quantity of land under tillage in Ireland this year will be over 20,000 acres more than in 1857.

At the Kingston station of the South-Western Railway, on Sunday, a person named Ray, attempting to cross the line in the face of a coming train, was cut to pieces before he could get to the platform.

There have been immense arrivals of grain at Marseilles: over 150 cargoes remain undischarged. Business is paralysed by the sudden influx of so much simultaneous abundance.

One of the cannon captured at Canton has just been placed in the court of the Ministry of Marine, Paris. It is a bronze gun of large calibre, nearly nine feet in length, and is covered with Chinese characters, indicating the place where it was cast, and its date.

The Asnières regatta for rowing matches came off last week. The sculling match was won by Mr. William Arthur, beating the French champion, M. Armet. The pair-oared race was also won by the English crew.

The cathedral services at the Chapel Royal of St. George, Windsor, are suspended until the 12th inst., in order that the hot-air pipes may be laid down for warming the Royal Closet and Chapel. A morning service will be held in the library during this period.

A steamer, just arrived at Dunkirk, the *Baltic*, brought as passenger a veteran belonging to the Grand Army. His name is Jean Briot; he is a native of Angoulême, and eighty-one years of age. He was made prisoner in 1812, and has consequently resided for forty-six years in Russia.

An official return, published in St. Petersburg, states that the quantity of gold dust washed in the Oural Mountains last year was 481,504,551 poods, and the quantity of gold obtained 1182 poods. The latter was 129 poods more than in 1856. The pood is about 36 lb. avoirdupois.

In Prussia, according to the law, the clergyman of each parish was alone authorised to deliver an address over the grave of a deceased person. The Prince of Prussia has just extended that right to any of the friends of the deceased.

The Commandant of the French station at Senegal, on the western coast of Africa, has concluded a treaty with the King of Dahomey for the purpose of favouring the emigration of negroes to the French colonies.

Mr. James Disraeli has been appointed to the office of Commissioner of Inland Revenue, vacated by the death of the late Mr. Stevenson; and Mr. Philip Rose to the office of Treasurer of the Derbyshire district of County Courts, vacated by the appointment of Mr. James Disraeli.

Henry Lamb, the pointsman by whose conduct a fatal accident recently occurred at Willesden junction, has been apprehended at Hertford, and is now in Newgate awaiting his trial for manslaughter. He was traced by means of a letter he wrote to the Coroner on the subject of the occurrence.

The visitors to the South Kensington Museum last week were—on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 3973; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 4887; on the three students' days (admission to the public sixpence), 640; one students' evening, Wednesday, 110; total, 9610.

Among the recent arrivals at the Oatlands Park Hotel, Walton-on-Thames are:—The Bishop of Rochester, Colonel Holder, E. H. J. Crauford, Esq., M.P., Sir James and Lady Prior, &c.; and the departures—Lady Clarges, Sir Charles Barry, the Hon. Miss A. Foley, &c.

Upwards of two hundred live shells were stowed away in the hold of the *Neptune*, in dock at Portsmouth, on Saturday evening last, by the workmen employed on board. During the Russian war she was employed as a powder and shell dépôt for the Baltic fleet, and they have been on board ever since.

Hungarian journals state that a few days ago a waterspout broke near the village of Kossiad, district of Widdin, and killed four hundred horses or oxen, also several persons. They add that another waterspout at Ternowa, in the same district, threw down houses, and crushed many persons; and that a third, at Plewna, drowned more than a hundred persons.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"Our bloods no more obey the heavens than do our courtiers' looks the King's," remarks one of Shakspeare's characters, and the meaning of the speech is so palpable that it was a necessity, an event provided for by destiny, that the commentators should stumble over it. A sort of parallel passage might be written about Queen Victoria, by whose movements all her subjects may set their watches. At a quarter to ten on Monday the Sovereign will leave Gosport, at a quarter to one she will be at King's-cross, and before Peterborough Cathedral at thirty-seven minutes past two. At a quarter past six, the Queen having accomplished her 292 miles and a half, Mr. Fairbairn, Mayor of Leeds, will receive her Majesty there, in order to her inaugurating the new Townhall. At six minutes past seven next day Queen Victoria will be in modern Athens, and will be in her Highland home by six o'clock on Wednesday. "Our bloods no more obey the heavens than does our watches' rate the Queen's."

We may now salute our Sovereign by a more splendid title than has ever been borne by a European Monarch. By the will of her subjects, and by the force of their arms, the ruler of this country is now Queen of India. On the 1st of September the rule of the Company ceased, and Queen Victoria became Lady Paramount of millions of Oriental subjects. Surely a medal should be struck in commemoration of so grand an incident in the history of British Royalty, a medal for the people to whom so vast a brotherhood of fellow-subjects has been gathered.

Russia and the United States have their treaties with China, and we know the particulars of their successes. We shall know, it is to be hoped, something about our own in good time. It is evident that Russia has been playing her own game with steadiness and decision, and that she is a large gainer. To ourselves it is but justice to state that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has pointed out, at different times during the last three years, that Russia was silently but certainly "lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes" in a region of which little was then thought, but whose importance is now fully recognised. Gradually obtaining forts on the Amoor, she was enabled to take her stand at points whence later she could scarcely have been dislodged, and, being thus able to dictate, she claims the north bank of that important Chinese river as her frontier. We are now told that, had her views been resisted at Pekin, General Mouravief would have pushed on an army which he has been collecting, and which would speedily have brought matters to an issue. We do not say that any injury has as yet been done, but it is worth notice that the policy of Russia is ever the same—she works silently until she is ready for the blow, and then she delivers it with full force. While France and England, with trumpeting and blundering and persevering, have at last wrested a treaty from China, Russia has secured one, possibly a better, without attracting the attention of Europe.

Yesterday was the two hundredth anniversary of the death of the greatest of our English Kings, Oliver the First. "On the 30th of August, 1658 (we quote Mr. Charles Knight's new and invaluable history, and would not willingly omit the commendable the admirable book to those who would know England, as well as the story of her Kings and wars), a mighty storm of wind filled the land with dismay. There is deeper cause for alarm to most men, for the Protector is dying. . . . The night of the 2nd September, again one of terrible storm, was to usher in Cromwell's Fortunate Day, the 3rd of September, the anniversary of Dunbar and of Worcester. The prince and soldier passed away in a state of insensibility in the afternoon of that 3rd of September. The night before his death he said, 'I would be willing to live to be further serviceable to God and His people, but my work is done. Ye! God will be with his people.' It would be difficult to parallel the speech of the dying Protector with words as noble from the lips of a dying King, harder to parallel the deeds of any King's reign with the grand and English triumphs of the reign of King Oliver."

Lord Derby retires, temporarily we may say, from the turf. But it is a mistake to suppose that the noble owner of Longbow and Toxophilite is disgusted with racing, or designs to withdraw altogether. He is wise enough to know that one thing at a time is sufficient to occupy most men, and so, while managing England, he will leave Epsom and Doncaster to less busy folks. But while selling his stud he does not sell his brood mares and their stock, nor, we believe, Longbow, so that should he start "Reform Bill" for the Grand Parliamentary, and that horse, now decidedly "dark," should break down, Lord Derby's enforced leisure, consequent on such a disaster, may be occupied in re-establishing his stakes.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. Amelia, Viscountess Falkland, was administered to by Viscount Falkland, G.C.H., P.C., the executor and sole legatee. The grant was limited to the property left to the Countess under the will of his late Majesty King William IV., bearing date May 3, 1837, over which her Ladyship had a power of disposal.—The will and codicil of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Ashworth, formerly of Chichester-terrace, Kemp-town, Brighton, but late of St. George's-place, Knightsbridge, were proved in London on August 26th, by Lady Ashworth, the relict; a power being reserved to the Marquis of Donegal and David Lyon, Esq., the other executors. He has bequeathed to Lady Ashworth a life interest in his estates, and at her decease to be equally divided amongst the children. The personality sworn under £25,000. The will is dated 1845, and the codicil 1847. Some alterations were made in the will by the testator in 1851, but, being unaltered, the will was taken as originally written.—The will of Sir John Key, Bart., Chamberlain of the city of London, was proved in London by his son, Sir Kingsmill Grove Key, Bart., and George Farbury and Edward Hilton, Esqrs., the sons-in-law, the joint executors. The personality sworn under £40,000. To Lady Key, his widow, he has bequeathed all the furniture in his residence, Manor-house, Streatham, as well as all right and interest he possessed in the Stationers' Company, to be enjoyed by her for life, the residue to his children. The will is very short, and was made on July 14, 1853: the signature is most remarkable, being a few thick marks.

SUMMER TRAVEL.—A SHORT TOUR IN DENMARK.

For the following descriptive details we are indebted to the Correspondent, who obligingly forwarded the accompanying Illustrations:—

Those who wish to take a comfortable, snug little journey of about three weeks, and would also see a country not too much hackneyed by travelling, should set off for Denmark, a nice homely kingdom, something like England in miniature, and where the means of locomotion are so easy that it is surprising they are not more used by us investigating British. The starting-point is Hamburg, that magnificent modern town, daily increasing and rivalling Paris, and which good sailors can pleasantly reach by steamer from London in fifty hours; others not seaworthy must go round by the German Railway via Hanover (finding there Church of England service on Sunday), where we were charged extravagantly high at the Hôtel de l'Union, near the station; so other travellers had better go a few steps into the town and put up at the Victoria. Reaching Hamburg, the first person one meets upon the quay is the pretty flower-girl proffering roses in her national costume, that of Vierland, a part of the Hamburg territory bordering on the Elbe, which is principally laid out in gardens, and supplies the market with vegetables. Other peasant-women of the neighbourhood are distinguished by a small cap at the back of the head, covered with gold or silver embroidery, and a gaily-decorated bodice. Real flower-girls, at all like Flora, being rare nowadays, we sketch her at once, as she stands in her hat and crimped

SUMMER TRAVEL.—A SHORT TOUR IN DENMARK.

petticoats. Her companions are two Jutlanders from the other end of Denmark, who have come to visit the northern capital, and are a sample of the costumes we shall see in their country; the Danes, like the Dutch, keeping to their own fashions—dear, sensible old bodies, so considerate to artists.

The Kronprinzen at Hamburg is a capital house, with moderate charges, commanding all the beauties of the smaller Alster from its windows, with the distant crescent of verdure inclosing the larger basin, and covered with the "hobbies" of the natives—their country houses. Steamers leave daily for Copenhagen; but the railway to Kiel cuts through Holstein, and corresponds with the boat there—Denmark beginning with Altona. The seven hours' passage in the Baltic is generally beautifully smooth; and, after quite an English farmhouse breakfast at Korsør, the rail goes on through Zealand to Copenhagen. But we who travel for pleasure must stop at Roeskilde, the burial-place of the Danish Kings, with its old pointed spires appearing above the rich, thick wood which covers the island; and then we go on by the following train.

The Danish capital is a quaint, motherly old town, without any show; and looks as if it had not altered for years, and never would alter. The architecture is of the sober order, semi-rural, semi-urban, rarely Gothic; here and there a dismal palace stands on a torv or place; the animation is concentrated by the canals, where stands the Børsen (Exchange), a beautiful building, with spire of twisted dragons' tails, which we hope we have expressed in our Sketch.

The lions of the place, monarchs of their kind, are Thorwaldsen's and the Scandinavian Museums. The great northern sculptor (who languished at Rome till one day an Englishman, strolling into his studio, bought his first statue) returned to die among his countrymen, who have erected a temple filled with casts of all his works, and adorned the exterior with frescos showing his welcome home, in which boats full of people are hurrying to greet his landing; all is bustle and animation, the heads being chiefly portraits of his most prominent contemporaries. On the other side the whole process of removing and assembling his works is represented in a spirited manner. Among them his fair font-bearing angel waves her hair as she is carried aloft by four bearers; and a sly boy, determined to be useful, runs after with a bust.

The Museum of Northern Antiquities is the finest thing of the

kind in the world, containing twenty apartments, with records of the Scandinavian nations from the earliest ages. Some of the most valuable and the best preserved of these antiquities have been found in peat mosses, many in Jutland. The relics of a people to whose ardour for liberty and resolute character it is be-

lieved that we owe the preservation of constitutional rights, and to whose enterprise at sea, asserted though it was in piracy, is traceable the spirit of their descendants in the British navy, must interest us particularly, and with very little effort of the imagination the warriors seem to rise from their coffins around, clad in their rude armour.

The Ethnographical Museum, in another building, contains collections to illustrate the manners and habits of all nations which do not belong to our European family, or which retain characteristic peculiarities. It commences with those who are unacquainted with either metals or literature, continues with the countries who know only metals, and closes with those who have the knowledge of both. Professor Tomson, originator of the collection, is generally present, and delighted to explain it to any intelligent stranger. The Rosenberg Palace, the Christianborg Palace, and the gaunt "Residenzen" of the neighbourhood, you must find out for yourself, traveller—they are all open—everything is, without trouble or expense. Take a drive along the banks of the Sound; go to hear a play in the Scandinavian language; and be sure to stay at the Phoenix Hotel if you like good living and civility. Should you be proceeding to Norway, a steamer leaves twice a week for Gottenburg and Christiania; but it is a long, rough, journey, if one penetrate farther into the country, of the grandeur of which the subject of our Sketch—a waterfall 900 feet high, on the Hardanger fiord—is a specimen. Those who do not care to be surrounded by all that is stern and savage in nature should turn back from Copenhagen through the smiling islands of the Great and Little Belts, crossing from Rorsør to Nyborg, and travelling by the peasants' wicker post carriage through the Isle of Fünen; thence by water to Kolding, in Jutland, through which the traveller can continue with the Banean Post till he reach the sharp point which runs into the Skagerack. However, all the quiet little Jutland villages will be found like each other in this smiling agricultural country; and when he has spent a Sunday in one of the prettiest, seen the picturesque peasants proceed to church, and talked



THE BÖRSEN, COPENHAGEN.



THE VÖRING FOSS ON THE HARDANGER FIORD, IN NORWAY.



JUTLANDERS.

MEER HEIDAYUT ALI.

At a time when our native troops in India have in general behaved so ill, it is cheering to find that a few of them whom we formerly cherished and placed confidence in have done honour to the service to which they belong. Prominent among those who have proved faithful to their trust is the subject of the accompanying Engraving. "Meer Heidayut Ali, Rissaldar" (says Major-General Carmichael, to whom we are indebted for the Sketch from which our Portrait is taken), was only a Duffadar when I was nominated to the command of the 4th Regiment Irregular Horse in 1824; when I left the corps, on my promotion to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, in 1839, I recommended him to be nominated Woor-dee Major, or Native Adjutant, to the corps; and he subsequently rose to the rank of Rissaldar—a position which his father had held before him in the same regiment. His father, a most excellent native officer, died at Saugor in 1831 or 1832, and he was such a favourite that I built a tomb over his remains. I had Meer Heidayut Ali's likeness taken many years ago."

From the *Friend of India* for May 6 we take the following interesting particulars relating to the protection afforded to a party of Europeans by Rissaldar Heidayut Ali, and to the reward bestowed upon him in consequence:—

"On the 21st April there was a pleasant scene in Delhi. In May last year the 4th Irregular Cavalry broke out (or rather part of them did) at Mozuffernugger, and murdered their Adjutant, Lieutenant Smith. Some of the corps stood fast, and still retained their horses and arms. Some of the native officers and men were on leave. Among the native officers on furlough was Rissaldar Heidayut Ali, a Purbea of the Purbeas, having his home within twenty miles of Delhi—a Mahomedan, observing strictly the rites of his religion. This man was on leave at his village, Mahona, in the Goorgaon district. When the Bhurtapore troops mutinied, the European refugees, not fewer than thirty-two men, women, and children, who had betaken themselves from Goorgaon and the Customs line to Hodul, found that place insecure. They fled again in the direction of Agra. The country was excited, if not hostile; the sepoys were in undisputed military possession of the whole Doab up to Delhi. The fugitives came to Mahona. They were received by Rissaldar Heidayut Ali



MEER HEIDAYUT ALI, RISSALDAR (NATIVE CAPTAIN) 4TH REGIMENT OF BENGAL IRREGULAR HORSE.

with all that courtesy which a Mahomedan gentleman knows so well how to assume, and such as he would have displayed in the palmiest days of the raj to a party of English, comprising among its members ladies and officers of high rank.

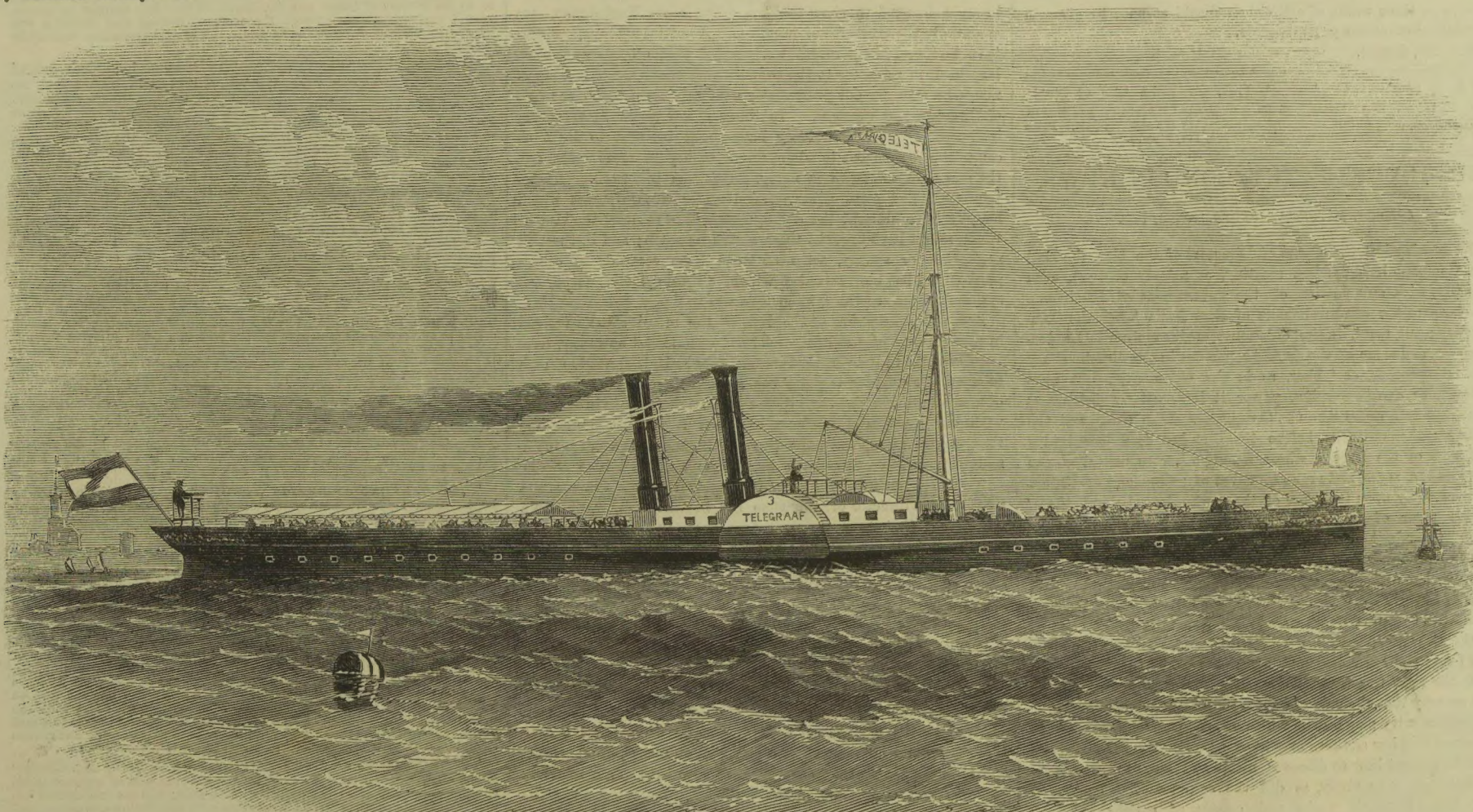
"He brought them to his village, where he had great influence. He provided clothes for all those, especially the women, who required them. For eight days he kept up for the whole party a separate and liberal table. He posted round the village sentries of his own selection on whose fidelity he could rely. Messengers arrived from Delhi to tell him that it was known in the palace that he was harbouring Europeans, and that a force was to be sent against him. He took no notice of the message. Throughout the eight days he never forgot for a moment that demeanour of respectful courtesy which properly belongs to a native officer. Finally, he raised a force of friendly villagers, and escorted the whole party to the extreme limit to which his influence extended, whence arrangements had been made for their conveyance to Agra. All the thirty-two Europeans reached Agra in safety. This was in June, 1857.

"On the 21st April, 1858, a public durbar was held at the Commissioner's house at Delhi. Before a large audience of Europeans, Punjabees, Goorkahs, and Hindostanees, Rissaldar Heidayut Ali was addressed by the Commissioner in terms extolling his fidelity and gallantry, was presented with a sword valued at 1000 rs., and also with a sunnud, signed by the Governor-General, conveying to him and to his heirs for ever his native village of Mahona, the annual revenue of which is 5460 rs., in free jaghire.

"The reward is equal to the occasion; but, had Heidayut Ali been turned at once into a great native noble, no Englishman would have grudged him his success."

THE "TELEGRAAF"
STEAM-BOAT.

THE subjoined is a Sketch of an iron steam-boat, the *Telegraaf* No. 3, recently built by the owners, Messrs. Fop, Smit, jun., and Co., at their shipbuilding-yard at Kinderdyk, near Rotterdam. It is fitted with oscillating engines, of the collective nominal power of 120 horses, by Messrs. Ravenhill, Salkeld, and Co., engineers, of London, similar to those in the celebrated Dover mail-packet *Prince Frederick Wil-*



THE "TELEGRAAF" IRON STEAM-BOAT, RECENTLY BUILT BY MESSRS. FOP, SMIT, JUN., AND CO., KINDERDYK, NEAR ROTTERDAM.

liam. Another boat, of precisely similar build, named the *Telegraaf* No. 4, has been built and fitted out by the same company. These vessels were intended for the accelerated steam communication between Rotterdam and Antwerp. They have been running on that station since the beginning of May last, and in consequence of their superior speed and fittings are calculated to command the greater portion of the traffic between these two places; they also illustrate the progress of Dutch iron steam-ship building, as well as the quality of London-made engines.

The following is an extract from the *Flomish and Antwerp* journal of the 5th of May:—"Yesterday evening arrived at Antwerp the expected new steam-boat *Telegraaf* No. 3, with a great number of passengers, from Rotterdam. This vessel will do the service with the *Telegraaf* No. 4 for passengers and merchandise between Rotterdam and Antwerp. The speed of this steamer places the railway in the background, and in her fittings no Royal yacht can excel her for either beauty or convenience. Both vessels are alike, and they are not inaptly termed 'flying palaces' by those who have taken passage in them. To-morrow, at six, the *Telegraaf* will steam to Rotterdam with a great number of passengers and a full cargo of merchandise."

The same journal of the 10th of May says:—"This afternoon arrived the steamer *Telegraaf* No. 3, from Rotterdam. According to the testimony of the Belgian pilots, Kirslein van Dongen and A. Lamot, there is no faster steamer afloat. The passage from Bath to Antwerp was done in 59½ minutes. The distance is 21 nautical miles. Besides her passengers the steamer had on board thirty tons of merchandise."

These performances by Dutch vessels will put British builders upon their mettle. It is gratifying, however, to our self-love that the English engines are the main cause of this striking success.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 5.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 6.—Austrians enter Bucharest, 1854.
TUESDAY, 7.—Eunuchus. New Moon, 2h. 14m., p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Fall of Sebastopol, 1855.
THURSDAY, 9.—Municipal Corporation Act passed, 1835.
FRIDAY, 10.—Sun rises, 5h. 28m.; sets, 6h. 25m.
SATURDAY, 11.—Thomson, the poet, born, 1700. Lord Thurlow d., 1806.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 11, 1853.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
— 0 14	0 45	1 12	1 40	2 3	2 23	2 3
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
— 0 14	0 45	1 12	1 40	2 3	2 23	2 3

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FLOWER SHOW.—The Third Grand EXHIBITION OF FLOWERING PLANTS, FERNS, CUT FLOWERS, AND FRUIT, with Special separate Prizes for Amateurs and Cottagers, will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 8th and 9th SEPTEMBER. On Wednesday the doors will be open at Twelve; Admission, 2s. 6d. On Thursday, doors open at Ten; Admission, 1s.; Children, Half-price. A SILVER CUP, value £5 5s., has been kindly offered by J. J. Stainton, Esq., for the best Collection of Twenty British Ferns, of not less than fifteen distinct species. This Prize is offered to Amateurs only. For schedules and regulations apply at the Secretary's Office, Crystal Palace, September, 1853.

A CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW will be held at the CRYSTAL PALACE on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 6th and 8th of NOVEMBER. Schedules of Prizes may be obtained on application.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th.—Monday, Open at Nine. Display of the Great Fountains at Four o'clock. Tuesday, Open at Ten. Saturday, Open at Ten. Admission on the above days, One Shilling. Wednesday, Open at Twelve. Grand Flower Show. Admission, Half-a-Crown. Thursday, Open at Ten. Last Day of the Grand Flower Show. Admission, One Shilling. Friday, Open at Twelve. Admission, Half-a-Crown. On Sundays the Palace and Grounds are open to Shareholders gratuitously from 1.30 till Sunset, on presentation of Shareholders' Tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GREAT FOUNTAINS AND ENTIRE SYSTEM OF WATERWORKS will be displayed on MONDAY next, SEPTEMBER 6th, at Four o'clock.—Doors open at Nine. Admission One Shilling; Children under 12, Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—120,000 GALLONS of WATER per Minute from 20,000 Jets will be displayed on MONDAY next, SEPTEMBER 6th, at Four o'clock.—Admission One Shilling.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LEEDS

AND THE

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

THE forthcoming Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in honour of her Majesty's visit to Leeds next week, will be embellished with a series of Magnificent Illustrations of places of interest in Leeds and its neighbourhood.

A SPLENDID ENGRAVING, PRINTED IN COLOURS, of the TOWNHALL at LEEDS, to be inaugurated by our gracious Queen on Tuesday, the 7th inst., will begin with the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

To secure these works of art, orders should at once be given to respectable booksellers or newsagents.

Office, 198, Strand.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS, PRINTED IN COLOURS, given with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Aug. 24. A few copies of this Number are still on Sale. Price 5d., with Coloured Supplement Gratis.—Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1853.

ON Wednesday last the Court of Directors of the Hon. the East India Company held its last meeting, as a body charged, even nominally, with any portion of the government of Hindostan. As a Corporation of shareholders of East India Stock the Company may again meet, in its old-accustomed sanctum in Leadenhall street, and some of the familiar persons in the direction may make set speeches, or jabber, as in the olden day; but as a sovereign, or quasi-sovereign, power it is as utterly defunct as Queen Elizabeth or William the Conqueror. Like them, and the Cæsars and the Pharaohs before them, it has disappeared into the shadow of the Bygone, where, among other mournful ghosts of heroes and sages, and representatives of power and dominion, it looms largely upon the gaze of those who look behind them. In this hour of its extinction the world will do it the justice to admit that in the page of history it will hold an honourable place as long as the name and fame of Great Britain and her hardy sons are remembered in the Old World or in the New. Dating from and after the 1st of September last, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland is *de facto* and *de jure* the Queen and Empress of India, and may inscribe that proud title upon her coinage, in addition to those which she has already the right to assume. We only express a general feeling when we pray that the rule of her Majesty and her successors over that great country may on the whole be as successful as that of the Company; that her advisers may know as well as the Directors of Leadenhall-street how to discover merit and how to reward it; and that they may study, as did the commercial monarchs of India, how, from all ranks and classes of society to draw young heroes and sages, and enlist them in the service of their country. In our home Government, the maxim of

the Great Napoleon, that a career should always be open to talent, does not apply, except in the cases where talent happens to be rich and to have powerful connections; but in India, under the rule of the East India Company, the maxim was a living reality. By acting upon it, such names as Lake, Clive, Hastings, Malcolm, Wellington, and the Lawrences (one of whom yet survives to claim greater honours and rewards than have yet been bestowed upon him), were added to the long roll of British worthies, and inscribed on the monument of our national fame. It is the one great misgiving which takes possession of most minds that reflect upon the past and speculate upon the future of India—that the Imperial Government, with its party necessities, and its aristocratic connections, Whig and Tory, may act in India as it acts within the limits of the British isles, and job great offices for the sake of votes in Parliament or corrupt influence in rotten Parliamentary boroughs. It was not by such agencies that India was won or governed; and it is not by such agencies, even though the present Rebellion be crushed and stifled, that India will be retained. Far more formidable to the permanence of our rule than the revolt of native Princes, or the intrigues of discredited Kings and Begums, will be the introduction of the aristocratic and Parliamentary system of office into the civil or military administration of India. It is the danger ahead of which the Queen's advisers ought most especially to beware, if they will not make shipwreck of the noblest Empire that ever fell to the lot of monarch to rule, or of statesmen to administer. In another and still more important particular the Company also set an example which the Imperial Government will do well to follow. If, as they are urged to do by many whose religious zeal is totally unqualified by political or worldly discretion, they attempt, as a Government, to proselytise in India, and thus excite the jealousies and fears of Mahomedans and Brahmans for the safety of the faith to which they adhere, a storm will be raised, in comparison with which the late revolt was but a breath of wind. Let our zealous missionaries go by hundreds or by thousands and preach the Gospel in the highways and byways of India. Let them go without impediment or restraint; but let the Government beware of identifying itself with them, either by payment or by direction. Christianity is not a matter which a conquering Government can force upon a conquered people. The yet unended rebellion, if it teach us anything, teaches us that; and it will be a bad day for the Imperial Government if ever it forgets the lesson.

The history of British India may wait for the historian, for the play is not played out; but who shall write the history of the East India Company? The great drama of its existence has run its course; the epic, with all its gloom and grandeur, is complete, and now is the time to attempt the record. He who will devote his life and energies to a work the greatest that literary and philosophic ambition can undertake in our time will have a chance of achieving an immortality as great as that of Gibbon. Where is the Macaulay or the Carlyle that shall make the effort?

THE world believes that Englishmen are the least impulsive and the most stoical of mankind. But it is not so. Set up a popular idol, and make a show of it, and we will crush ourselves into spaces out of which many may not come alive; while, on the other hand, give a thing or a person a bad name, and we hunt them, morally or physically, with an eagerness which only the strength of our institutions prevents degenerating into Lynch law. How fully do we carry out the doctrine of impulse even into that which is supposed to be the representative perfection of our nationality, our trade, and our commerce! It is enough to indicate the speculative mania and our reckless over-trading, which come round with a periodicity as regular as that peculiar to certain diseases. In short, an accumulation of proof might be brought forward to show that we, sober, heavy Englishmen, are essentially the creatures of impulse. A special evidence of this is to be found in the recent tendency of public opinion to over-leap itself in reference to the conduct and character of a body of men who may, for our present purpose, be classed under the title of Directors and Trustees. In the last few years some crying instances of gross dishonesty have been brought to light as committed by persons to whom much money in most cases, and the means of existence in many, have been intrusted. Banks, joint-stock and private, have failed under circumstances which happily have brought the delinquents within reach of the law, or which might have brought them within its reach; and if, through negligence or apathy, some of them have escaped, to others punishment has been awarded which, all things considered, has approached to something like adequacy.

But, while the power of the law, or the moral effect involved in that severest of penalties, social and commercial outlawry, have been brought to bear on these patent criminals, it is not too much to say that a popular impulse has sweepingly condemned a class of men whose functions and duties are so inextricably interwoven with our social and business life that it is just impossible that it can go on without them. Because in a huge commercial population there have been some gross and base frauds, exactly as in our immense general population there are thieves and murderers, a director or a trustee has become a by-word and a scorn, and that to such an extent that judges and juries, even in civil actions, seem inclined to adjudicate *a priori*, to treat simple defendants as criminals, and to regret that they cannot award transportation instead of damages. But does it occur to no one that in the seething, bubbling cauldron of a great commercial system such as ours there must be scum? And does it not seem as if happily of late that scum had risen to the surface as if for the beneficent purpose of being removed, and leaving the real ingredients purer and more healthy? Is it to be predicated as a matter of certainty that in every case of mishap, arising perhaps from the blunder or the misconduct of a necessarily confidential official, that directors who may be and are men of means, of character, and of high purpose, are to be visited at once with commercial and almost social ostracism? Take a recent instance. Among the directors of that bank was one of the wealthiest, as well as one of the most justly trusted and respected, citizens of Liverpool, whose benevolence and whose public spirit seemed to know no bounds,

and whose readiness to forward the prosperity of the town in which he dwelt may have led him to embark in concerns into which personally he had no need to enter. Now, is it to be said, because mismanagement and something worse brought about a catastrophe like the failure of that bank, that such a man is to be visited with utter condemnation? It was in evidence that at one period of the management of the bank honest counsels had almost prevailed, but were subsequently overruled; and it is known that this gentleman from his own means returned to some distressed depositors the amount which they would otherwise have lost. May not that disposition to meet difficulties fairly to which we have alluded be traceable to such a director as this gentleman, and who shall judge of his motives if, in the trouble and difficulty which ensued, he did not (as perhaps he did not, although we are not aware of the fact) precipitate disaster by the withdrawal of his name from the direction?

No doubt it is a thankless task to reason against the tide of prejudice. In drawing attention to this subject we are aware we lay ourselves open to the hazard of misconception. Let us not, however, be misunderstood. We only ask that public opinion should not run riot and refuse to believe that a director or trustee may be an able and a true man. Such directors and such trustees may be counted by thousands, whilst happily we are able to count upon our fingers the fraudulent and the base. One thing is clear: unless some check be given to the wholesale condemnation of every person connected with public companies, the time is not far distant when no man of position, capital, or character, will care to be connected with this important part of our business relations; and, whereas it is quite certain that trading concerns of this description will continue to exist, the result will be that the public will be given up wholly and bodily to the direction and the tender mercies of knaves and adventurers.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.—We understand, says the *Glasgow Citizen*, that Dr. Charles Mackay will shortly deliver two lectures in this city, under the auspices of the Athenæum. They will be selected from the course which he recently delivered, with general acceptance, in many of the large cities in the United States and in Canada, and will have reference, we believe, to song-literature. Dr. Mackay is the author of many excellent works, both in prose and verse, besides having performed important duties as a liberal and large-hearted journalist. Few men living should be so competent to speak on the subject of lyrical composition as the author of "Some Love to Roam," "Cheer, Boys, Cheer!" and "The Good Time Coming," and we can assure him of a cordial welcome in the city in which he resided so long, and made so many friends.

BANQUET TO MR. BRIGHT, THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ENGINEER. A grand entertainment was given on Wednesday by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to Mr. Bright, engineer-in-chief to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, whose portrait is given on page 227 of this week's Supplement. The assemblage embraced the highest names in the metropolis, civil, military, and official. Cardinal Wiseman was present in full cardinalate costume. The usual toasts were given, and received with all the honours. The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast of the evening, "The health of Mr. Bright," dwelt with much eloquence on the achievements of science, and paid a marked and merited compliment to the genius and perseverance which, in the face of discouragement from the scientific world, had succeeded in bringing about the accomplishment of the great undertaking of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Mr. Bright rose, amidst loud cheers, to respond. He thanked the assemblage for their hearty welcome, and said he was deeply sensible of the honour of having his name associated with the great work of the Atlantic Telegraph. The first message sent by the wire from America to England showed strongly the importance of the work. It was that conveying the information respecting the collision between the *Europa* and *Arabia*, and setting at rest all anxiety as to the subject. Mr. Bright observed upon the value of this means of communication for the prevention of misunderstanding between the Governments of the great Powers, and then referred to the services of those gentlemen who had been associated with him in laying the cable. With them he shared the honours done him that night. Mr. Bright was warmly cheered throughout his eloquent speech. Mr. Bright then proposed in warm terms "The health of Cyrus Field," acknowledging in warm terms the services of that gentleman in the great project.—Cardinal Wiseman descended in glowing terms on the new achievement of science brought to a successful issue under the able superintendence of Mr. Bright; he warmly eulogised that gentleman's modest appreciation of his services to the world of commerce, and to international communication in general, and, after paying a compliment to the Lord Mayor for his good taste in thus inaugurating in the British dominions the first public appreciation of the great work accomplished, proposed the health of his Lordship. The Lord Mayor returned thanks. The health of Cardinal Wiseman was next proposed, and his Eminence was again most happy in his reply. In the subsequent toasts the railway interest of Ireland in connection with the Atlantic Telegraph was eloquently responded to by Sir Edward M'Donnell and Mr. Ennis, M.P. The subject of steam-packet communication between the west of Ireland and America was practically spoken of by Mr. J. O. Lever. The demonstration was highly successful.

ARCHERY MEETINGS.—The Cheshire Bowmen held their second grand target of the season on the 26th ult., at East Hall, High Leigh, the beautiful residence of Major G. C. Legh, one of the members for the county, who had most kindly permitted the society not only the use of his noble park and grounds, but also the whole suite of rooms in his spacious mansion, for this very attractive gathering—his lady being the lady-patroness, and Lord de Tabley the lord-president, for the day. The competitors for the prizes numbered about twenty-five ladies and eighteen gentlemen, of whom six ladies and three gentlemen gained laurels.—Mrs. Lister for the (ladies') greatest score, Miss A. Wilbraham for the best gold, Mrs. Warburton for the greatest number of golds (a tie for the last prize with Mrs. Todd Naylor was decided by lot); Mr. Marshall for the (gentlemen's) highest score, Mr. B. Bower for the most central gold, and Mr. K. Prescott for the greatest number of golds. The ladies' champion medal of the club was transferred by Miss Eaton to Mrs. Todd Naylor. Two extra prizes for ladies were presented for competition by the lady-patroness for the two next best golds, and were won by Miss Prescott and Miss G. Lascelles. The president's prize for the highest score at fifty yards amongst the ladies was gained by Miss M. Clowes. The presentations were made by the lady-patroness in the hall, assisted by the indefatigable secretary, Mr. Baboz, after the opening of the evening's gaieties with the dance. During the outdoor amusements the band of the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry made the woods resound with music. The picnic dinner was served to above one hundred in the society's great tent; and tea and supper tables were spread in the hall, where the dance long held sway, and closed the delightful meeting.—On Wednesday week one of the largest archery meetings ever held in Spalding took place in a beautiful paddock belonging to the Rev. Wm. Moore, D.D., where the greatest competition was manifested for first-class prizes, after which many of the numerous guests adjourned to the rectory for the evening, where, as usual, hospitality, gentleness, and kind-heartedness were manifested to all parties.

THE FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT AT WORTHING.—A lamentable calamity happened on Thursday week at Worthing, as briefly recorded in this paper last week. A pleasure-boat, hired by Mr. George Torr, a gentleman from London staying there, for his children and those of Mr. W. Smith, a visitor, was overturned by a sudden squall, and thirteen of the occupants were drowned, including five out of six of the children of Mr. Smith, and three out of four of the children of Mr. Torr; Harriet Humphrey and Ann Hennes, servants in charge of the children; Clementina Jackson, a little girl; one of the boatmen, named Bland, and his wife. The other boatman, named Tester, on the vessel being capsized, became entangled in the ropes, and while in this position he was seized hold of by such of the party as had the opportunity—eight persons in all. While in this position the shrieks of those who clung to him attracted the attention of the crew of the *Fairy*, a yacht which had just before passed; they came to the rescue, and saved the lives of eight. Tester being among the number. The bodies of eleven who were drowned were picked up during that afternoon and on the following day. The jury found a special verdict, to the effect that the boat was undermanned, and that the sails were not so managed as to guard against such an upsetting; and recommended that the local authorities should take steps to ensure the proper regulation of pleasure-boats.

TESTIMONIAL TO AN OCTOGENARIAN.—On Monday Mr. Charles Bridgeman, who for sixty-seven years has held the post of organist at All Saints' Church, Hertford, completed his 80th year; and his friends and former pupils, desirous of testifying their respect for their fellow-townsmen and veteran instructor, set apart the day for a musical festival in honour of the event. Previously to the performances a subscription had been set on foot, and to the sum thus raised the proceeds of the musical entertainments were added, making a purse of about 100 guineas for the veteran's acceptance.

THE COURT.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM GERMANY.

Her Majesty and her Royal Highness the Prince Consort arrived at Osborne at half-past four o'clock on Monday afternoon from the Continent. The following details of the last few days' sojourn at Babelsberg, and of the return journey, are furnished by authority:—

On the afternoon of the 23rd ult. the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Princesses of Prussia, the Prince and Princess Frederick William, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, embarked in the *Alexandria* steam-yacht, and cruised for some hours in the beautiful waters in the neighbourhood of Babelsberg.

On the 24th ult. the whole of the troops in garrison at Potsdam were assembled upon Bornslefeldt, consisting of the regiment of Hussars of the Guard, the 1st Lancers of the Guard, two battalions of the 1st Grenadiers of the Guard, and three other battalions, the whole under the command of General Bonin. Prince Frederick William commanded the infantry. Her Majesty, with the Princess Frederick William, arrived upon the ground in an open carriage and four shortly after ten o'clock. In other carriages were their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Prussia, the Grand Duchess of Baden, Prince Charles of Prussia, and the ladies of the Court. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Prince of Prussia, the Grand Duke of Baden, Prince Charles and Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, were on horseback, with a numerous staff. The troops performed a variety of manoeuvres with the greatest precision, and finally marched past her Majesty twice; the infantry, in columns of divisions, at quarter distance; and, secondly, in close column of grand divisions. The cavalry trotted and cantered past. Her Majesty left the ground at about half-past eleven o'clock.

On the 26th ult., it being the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the members of the Royal family of Prussia called upon his Royal Highness to pay their visits of congratulation. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg arrived at Babelsberg to pass the day with his Royal brother. The dinner party to meet the Queen and the Prince Consort was confined to the members of the Prussian Royal family, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, and Prince William of Baden. In the evening the grounds of Babelsberg were beautifully illuminated. The inhabitants of the city of Potsdam also spontaneously illuminated their city, and the bridge over the Havel was covered with variegated lamps, and was occasionally suffused with the reflected glow of lights of different colours. A very fine display of fireworks took place at the same time, and the whole exhibition, which was admirably arranged, produced a most striking effect. A large party of the most distinguished residents in Berlin, together with the suites of her Majesty and the Prince, the members of the Royal Prussian households, and the gentlemen belonging to the British Legation at Berlin were invited.

On the evening of the 27th ult. there was a large dinner party at Babelsberg. Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie, Duchess of Leuchtenberg, who had arrived at Potsdam, was amongst the guests.

On the morning of the 28th ult. her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort left Potsdam, at half-past eight o'clock, on their journey homeward. The Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince and Princess Frederick William, and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, accompanied her Majesty in the railway carriage a part of the way. Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Charles of Prussia, Prince Frederick Charles, and Prince Adalbert took leave of her Majesty at the station. At the small station at the Wild Park the Prince and Princess Frederick William took leave of their Royal parents, and entered a carriage which was in waiting to convey their Royal Highnesses to Berlin. At Magdeburg her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, alighted from the train, and proceeded in carriages to the Government House, where breakfast was provided. Her Majesty was received here by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who had arrived from Weimar to meet her Majesty and the Prince. The railway station, and the streets through which her Majesty passed, were filled with dense crowds of people, who received her Majesty with loud acclamations; and throughout the town the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. Many of the houses were handsomely decorated, and the windows were filled with well-dressed persons, who joined in the shouts of the people below. The principal officers and authorities of the town were presented to her Majesty by the Prince of Prussia. After a visit of about an hour, her Majesty and his Royal Highness returned to the railway station, and there took leave of the Prince and Princess of Prussia, of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, and of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. At Brunswick, at Minden, at Dortmund, and throughout the route, the stations were ornamented and crowded with people, who received her Majesty with enthusiasm. The Queen frequently bowed to the assembled multitudes in acknowledgment of these tokens of respect and goodwill. In consequence of unavoidable delays, it was nearly ten o'clock before her Majesty arrived at Deutz, where great preparations had been made for her Majesty's reception. A guard of honour was drawn up in the station, and upon alighting from the carriage the Queen and Prince were received by the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and Count Alexander Mensdorff. After speaking a few words to the principal authorities assembled, her Majesty and his Royal Highness entered a carriage, and, accompanied by Prince Hohenzollern and Count Mensdorff, proceeded to the Bellevue Hotel, where also a guard of honour was drawn up.

The streets were crowded with people, who received her Majesty with the warmest demonstrations of attachment, and the houses, down to these even of the very poorest, were generally illuminated.

On the morning of the 30th ult. her Majesty and the Prince Consort took leave of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and Count Alexander Mensdorff, and left Deutz.

At Verviers her Majesty was met by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, who accompanied the Queen and Prince to Antwerp, and went with them on board the Royal yacht. The Royal party arrived at Antwerp at half-past three o'clock, and were conveyed from the railway station in the carriages of his Majesty the King of the Belgians to the quay, where his Majesty's barge was likewise in waiting. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance, immediately embarked and proceeded on board the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*. At a little before five the Duke and Duchess of Brabant and the Count of Flanders took leave of her Majesty and his Royal Highness, and the yacht immediately got under way, and steamed down the Scheldt under salutes from the forts. The *Victoria and Albert* cast anchor off the village of Fernoos at about eight o'clock. At three o'clock in the morning the anchor was again weighed, and the yacht proceeded upon her course for England. The wind had blown very strongly, with occasional storms of rain, during the day, and her Majesty had in consequence determined to land at Gravesend; but the weather moderated during the night, though there was still a stiff breeze, and at a very early hour in the morning her Majesty's orders were given to steer for Dover. The yacht arrived at its destination at about ten o'clock, and a special train having been kept in readiness, by the attention of the directors of the South-Eastern Railway, both at Gravesend and at Dover, her Majesty landed at about twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, and proceeded by railway to Portsmouth. The train was brought into the dockyard, where her Majesty was received upon her arrival by Admiral Sir George Seymour, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir George Grey, K.C.B., and Major-General the Hon. Sir James Scarlett, the Lieutenant-Governor. Her Majesty, with the Prince Consort, immediately embarked on board the *Blfin*, and proceeded to Osborne.

The Queen will leave Osborne on Monday for Leeds, where her Majesty has graciously consented to officiate at the opening of the Townhall on the following day. The arrangements for the journey to Leeds, and thence on the following days to Balmoral, were submitted to her Majesty, on Wednesday, at Osborne, and received the Royal approval.

Major-General the Hon. C. Grey and Lieut.-Colonel Ponsonby have succeeded Colonel the Hon. A. Hood and Captain Du Plat as Equerries in waiting to her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

His Excellency the Greek Minister and Madame and Mademoiselle Tricoupi have returned from Paris to Dover, where they purpose staying for a few weeks.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley left town on Saturday for Knowsley Hall, Lancashire.

The Earl of Malmesbury arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon from attending her Majesty during her visit to Prussia, and has since left for Scotland.

Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe and the Hon. Misses Canning have left town for Constantinople.

The marriage of the Hon. Gustavus Russell Hamilton and the Lady Katharine Scott took place on Tuesday, at St. Michael's Church, Pimlico.

THE PRINCESS HELENA DE BAVIERE, sister of the Empress of Austria, and the intended bride of the Hereditary Prince of Naples, could the old King have agreed about settlements and residence, has cut the Gordian knot, and was actually married on the 24th of August, in the Castle of Posenhofen, to the Hereditary Prince of Tour and Taxis.

SIR WILLIAM WILLIAMS OF KARS has arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia. He was enthusiastically received. There was an immense procession. To his address of welcome he made a feeling reply.

MR. BRIGHT AND CAPTAIN PREEDY.—An intimation has reached us (says the *Mechanics' Magazine*) of her Majesty's intention to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Bright and Captain Preedy. This testimonial of her Majesty's intelligent interest in the late gigantic undertaking will very fitly commemorate its success, and will be gladly approved by the country.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FINAL MEETINGS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AS A GOVERNING BODY.

On Monday a Special General Court of the East India Company was for the last time held in their house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of submitting for the confirmation of the proprietors the resolution passed by the General Court, on the 25th ult., granting an annuity of £2000 to Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, G.C.B. The court was very fully attended, and a deep interest was evidently felt by the proprietors in what they knew were about to be the final proceedings of a body which was originally a mercantile federation, but which by gradual aggregations of power had swollen into a mighty empire. But it was an *imperium in imperio* which the spirit of the British Constitution could not recognise, and therefore, after exercising sovereign dominion over vast regions, and subjugating principalities and powers for more than a century, Parliament at length asserted its high authority, and decreed, by the 21st and 22nd of Victoria, cap. 106, that on the 1st of September, 1858, the governing powers of the East India Company should cease, and thenceforth be exercised by the Crown alone.

PENSION TO SIR J. M. LAWRENCE.

The Chairman (Sir F. Currie) proposed that the resolution granting an annuity to Sir J. M. Lawrence should be confirmed.—Mr. Arbuthnot expressed his approval of the proposition.—Mr. Jones announced that he would propose an amendment, but admitted that he did not expect much support. Indeed, he did not care for much support in the proprietary body. His amendment was to the effect that he objected to "the long and distinguished services of Sir J. Lawrence" being made the ground for giving him an annuity of £2000 because he had obliterated the nobles of the Punjab. The amendment was not seconded.—Mr. Lewin declared that, in his opinion, they would not be in their present position were it not for the Court of Directors. The Government knew the temper of the Court of Directors: they had bought them before, and they knew they could buy them again.—Mr. Cooke denied that Sir J. Lawrence was answerable for the policy adopted towards the nobles in the Punjab, having merely carried out the orders he had received.—Colonel Sykes having made a few remarks, the Chairman remarked that if they were to bring forward the names of all who had distinguished themselves in India they would have a long list. The resolution confirming the grant of the annuity to Sir J. M. Lawrence was then put and carried.

POSITION OF THE PROPRIETORS—COUNSELS' OPINION.

The opinion of counsel respecting the Company's position was then read. Counsel gave their opinion at great length upon many points. They state that the 18th sec. of the 3rd and 4th William IV., cap. 85, constitutes a Parliamentary contract with the East India Company, and that, should the East India Company demand the redemption of its dividend under that section, Parliament will be bound to make provision for its redemption, without reference to the sufficiency of the Indian revenues. Counsel state their opinion that, if the Company shall not, under sec. 13, 3rd and 4th Wm. IV., cap. 85, demand the redemption of its dividend within one year from its being deprived of the possession and government of the territories of India, it will forfeit its right to demand redemption of the dividend, and the dividend will become irredeemable until 1874, and then will be redeemable only at the option of Parliament. Counsel are of opinion that the Security Fund can, upon requisition by the Court of Directors, be applied to make good any deficiency in remittances for the payment of dividend; but that it cannot be applied to the payment of dividend without such requisition. Counsel also think that upon the redemption of the dividend the Security Fund will be available, and may be applied to the purposes of such redemption; but while the Security Fund is under twelve millions there is not, in the counsels' opinion, any purpose other than the foregoing to which any part of the fund can be applied. If there be any defalcation or loss through the misconduct of the Company's agents in payment of dividend or otherwise, the loss must be borne by the Company. Counsel are of opinion that the East India Company will be entitled to its dividend out of all the revenues of the East Indian territories remitted to Great Britain, in preference to all charges payable thereon. Counsel are of opinion that the right of the East India Company to trade having been suspended only while the territorial government was confided to them, the right to trade is revived, confined to enterprises of the nature specified in the charters and statutes. With regard to the status of the Company, counsel are of opinion that it continues to exist as a body corporate, governed by the charter of William III. The questions on which the foregoing opinion is founded were addressed to the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Sir Richard Bethell, and Mr. Wigram; and the opinion, of course, consists of their answers thereto. It was agreed that the opinion should be printed for the use of the proprietors.

A resolution that the committee should be reappointed, for the purpose of consulting with the directors in reference to the future management of the Company, was also agreed to.

General Briggs having made some observations in reference to the security for the dividend, the Chairman remarked that they would have one guarantee,—that the Secretary of State could not get his salary until they got their dividend.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Mr. Crawshaw reminded the proprietors that that was the last meeting of the Company as administrators of the affairs of India, and the Chairman having shed grace and lustre on the last days of their government, he begged to move a vote of thanks to him. Mr. Lewin supported the motion. Mr. Jones and other members approved of the motion, and a suggestion was made that thanks should be given to the directors. The motion of thanks to the Chairman was unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Clerk, it was resolved that the proprietors could not separate without assuring the deputy chairman and the directors that they carry with them the sincere regard and respect of the proprietors at large for their exertions.

Mr. Helps moved an address of thanks to the officers and servants of the Company, in every rank, for the zeal and fidelity with which they have performed their several duties. Mr. Jones seconded the motion. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the meeting separated.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Sir Frederic Currie, Bart., chairman, and to William Joseph Eastwick, Esq., deputy chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India Company during the period they have filled those offices. At the same Court of Directors the following resolution was also passed unanimously, viz:—"That upon this the last occasion of their meeting the Court desire to record their deep and grateful sense of the valuable assistance which they have uniformly derived from the eminent talent and devoted zeal manifested by the members of the home establishment in their various departments. The character of that establishment is too well known and too highly recognised to require from the Court any further expressions of commendation; and they cannot doubt that, in the transfer about to take place, the great reputation of the home service will be maintained under the same fostering system of encouragement which it has been the object of the Court to pursue, and which has produced a result signally beneficial to the public service." The Court then adjourned, never again to be called together as the governing body of the British East Indian Empire.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ALLEGED WITCHCRAFT.—Sarah

M'Donald, about thirty-two years of age, living in Cudworth-street, Bethnal-green, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt, at the Worship-street Police Court, on Wednesday, with obtaining the sum of 14s. 6d. under the pretext of practising witchcraft. Mrs. Mary Ann Gable, a ladylike person, attired in mourning, and whose wan and faded features denoted much anguish of mind, stated: I reside in Russell-street, Stepney, and my husband is a coppersmith. Having had a great deal of trouble and illness lately, and hearing that a "spell" was upon me, I went to Mrs. M'Donald on the 23rd of July last. Mr. D'Eyncourt: Why did you go to her?—Complainant: She lays the cards—and, indeed, is very, very clever with them. I had heard of that, but not that she professed the power of relieving persons from torments by burning powders. Mr. D'Eyncourt: What was the matter with you?—Complainant: I had frightful pains cutting, shooting, pricking, and darting through my head and body. Mr. D'Eyncourt: Did you ever go to a doctor respecting those pains?—Complainant: Yes, Sir. I was under Dr. Ramsbottom. I asked him if he thought they resulted from a "spell," and he said he thought not. He gave me medicine, and for a time I was better. Subsequently I became worse from the prickings; and then, as I mentioned, I went to Mrs. M'Donald. She said, "You appear very ill." I told her that I was. We had some conversation, and she then told me a person was doing me an injury, and added, "If you have some of my powders they will relieve you; but they are 6d. each." Of course I did not mind that, and she burned ten of them. Mr. D'Eyncourt: Then she did not give them to you to take home?—Complainant: Oh, of course not; she put them into the fire herself, and they cracked and burned, and blazed and burned. Mr. D'Eyncourt: What did she say they were to effect?—Complainant: She said they were to torment the person who was injuring me. Mr. Safford (the clerk): And did you feel better?—Complainant: Yes, I felt better—oh, it is true—but mind, I don't believe it lies in the powders so much as the words. It is what she says when she burns themselves "mysteriously." Mr. D'Eyncourt: And what were the words?—Complainant: Oh, she took care I should not hear them, or I might be as wise as herself. She did not even mutter. The complainant's daughter, a healthy-looking girl, about eighteen years of age, was also examined, and deposed to the following effect: I have been to Mrs. M'Donald's house several times, with and without my mother. When I first went she said that a dark female was doing us an injury; but that she would put a stop to it. She described the dark person, and it corresponded with the relative we suspected. I have given Mrs. M'Donald various sums—sometimes two shillings, and at others one. I can't tell how much I have given her. I have suffered much from her spells—can't rest or sleep, and feel as though I could fly out of the place. I am sure she is a witch, and has the power of making spells. After some further evidence showing the existence of a great amount of silly credulity, the prisoner was remanded.

REPORTING SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.—A case was heard on Tuesday in the Southwark County Court, in which Fowler and Knight, shorthand writers, were plaintiffs, and Dr. Lever was defendant. It was an action for £20 7s. for shorthand notes, and a transcript taken by the plaintiff, Mr. Knight, of a course of lectures on midwifery delivered by Dr. Lever at Guy's Hospital. The defence was, that the lectures had been imperfectly reported, a great number of blanks being left in the transcript. For the plaintiffs evidence was given to show that it was customary in such cases to leave blanks for technical expressions, and that the reports were accurate; besides, that it had been an agreement with Dr. Lever that such blanks should be left to be filled up by himself subsequently. A verdict was given for the plaintiffs with full costs.

NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The nineteenth anniversary of this institution took place on Tuesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern. According to the report the receipts for the last twelve months had been as follows:—Donations, £107 1s. 6d.; subscriptions, £39; dividend on £1725, £50; income-tax returned, £4 15s. 2d.; and there was a slight increase in the subscriptions and donations over those of last year. Although a larger amount had been distributed during the past year in temporary relief, the committee have been enabled to purchase another £100 stock, making a total invested of £1825. The balance-sheet showed a balance in favour of the institution of £46 12s. 6d. In the evening the members and friends of the institution dined in the great hall.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 852 boys and 844 girls, in all 1696 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1635. The deaths registered in London, which in the first week of August rose to 1200, have continuously decreased to 1147, to 1112, and last week to 1108. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the week corresponding with last week was 1261.

THE QUEEN'S JOURNEY TO THE NORTH.

THE Queen will leave Osborne on Monday next for Leeds, where her Majesty has consented to be present at the opening of the Townhall on the following day. The arrangements for the journey to Leeds, and thence on the following days to Balmoral, have been submitted to her Majesty at Osborne, and received the Royal approval.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Alice, will leave the Isle of Wight after an early breakfast on Monday morning, and take to the railway in the Clarence Viaducting-yard at Gosport, where a special train, under charge of the directors and officers of the London and South-Western Railway, will be in readiness for the Royal party at 9.45 a.m. Pausing for three minutes only to take water at Basingstoke, the train will leave that place at 10.51 a.m., and arrive at the Falcon junction on the South-Western Railway at 11.50 a.m. After three minutes' necessary detention to change engines here, the Royal party will proceed over the Richmond branch of this railway to the Kew junction—passing Wandsworth at 11.56 a.m., Putney at 11.59 a.m., Barnes at 12.1 p.m., Chiswick at 12.4 p.m., arriving at Kew at 12.10 p.m. The directors and officers of the North and South-Western Junction Railway will here take charge of the Royal train. Crossing the Thames at this point, the Queen will pass the following stations in succession:—Acton at 12.20 p.m., Willesden junction at 12.25 p.m., Kilburn at 12.30 p.m., Camden goods station at 12.35 p.m., Camden-road at 12.38 p.m., and arrive at the King's-cross goods station at 12.45 p.m., having thus completed exactly 100 miles of her journey in three hours. After a delay of ten minutes, to exchange locomotives, and allow the directors and officers of the Great Northern Railway to assume the responsibility of conducting the train henceforward, her Majesty will proceed on her journey northward, passing Hornsey at 1.4 p.m., Colney Hatch at 1.7 p.m., Barnet at 1.11 p.m., Potter's-bar at 1.16 p.m., Hatfield at 1.23 p.m., Woburn at 1.27 p.m., Stevenage at 1.34 p.m., Hitchin at 1.37 p.m., Arlesey at 1.44 p.m., arriving at Biggleswade at 1.48 p.m. Forty-one miles having now been run over this railway, the boiler will be fed during a three minutes' detention of the train, which, again in motion, will pass Sandy at 1.56 p.m., St. Neots at 2.4 p.m., Offord at 2.9 p.m., Huntingdon at 2.13 p.m., Holme at 2.28 p.m., and arrive at the city of Peterborough at 2.37 p.m. Here her Majesty and the Royal party will partake of luncheon at the station hotel, where half an hour will be passed, 176½ miles of the day's journey having been accomplished. The train will leave Peterborough at 3.7 p.m., and, passing Tallington at 3.20 p.m., Essendine at 3.26 p.m., Little Bytham at 3.30 p.m., Corby at 3.38 p.m., Great Ponton at 3.45 p.m., Grantham at 3.50 p.m., Hougham at 3.59 p.m., Claypole at 4.4 p.m., will arrive at Newark at 4.11 p.m. The boiler having here been replenished the train will again go forward, passing Carlton at 4.22 p.m., Tuxford at 4.30 p.m., Retford at 4.41 p.m., Sutton at 4.46 p.m., Ranskill at 4.49 p.m., Scrooby at 4.52 p.m., Bawtry at 4.55 p.m., Rossington at 5 p.m., arriving at the principal station of Doncaster at 5.7 p.m. Thenceforward to Leeds there will be no stoppage. The train will pass Arksey at 5.14 p.m., Womersley at 5.26 p.m., the Knottingly junction at 5.35 p.m., Pontefract at 5.36 p.m., Wakefield at 5.49 p.m., Ardsley at 5.59 p.m., the Wortley junction at 6.8 p.m., Holbeck at 6.10 p.m., and arrive at the Great Northern station at Leeds at 6.15 p.m., thus accomplishing the distance of 292½ miles, exclusive of stoppages, in seven hours and a half. At Leeds the Mayor (Mr. Fairbairn) will be in attendance to receive her Majesty and conduct the Royal party to his residence, without the confines of the borough.

The Royal progress northward will be resumed on Tuesday at one p.m., at which hour her Majesty will leave the station of the North Eastern Railway, under charge of the directors and officers of that company. Passing Headingley at 1.10 p.m., the train will proceed by Horsforth, Arthington, Weeton, Farnall, Starbeck, Ripley, and Womaldgreen, to Ripon, where the Royal party will arrive at 1.52 p.m. Thenceforward her Majesty will proceed direct to Darlington, passing in succession the following stations:—Melmerby, Baldersby, Topcliffe, Thirsk, Otterington, Northallerton, Cowton, Dalton, and Croft. At Darlington, where the Royal party are timed to arrive at 2.43 p.m., her Majesty will be joined by the younger Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, who, in a special train under conduct of Mr. Leith, superintendent of the Great Northern Railway, will leave London on Tuesday morning. Leaving Darlington at 2.48 p.m., the Queen will pass Aycliffe at 2.57 p.m., Bradbury at 3.3 p.m., Ferry Hill at 3.7 p.m., Shincliffe at 3.13 p.m., Sherburn at 3.16 p.m., Loamsdale at 3.21 p.m., Fence Houses at 3.24 p.m., Pencher at 3.27 p.m., Washington at 3.30 p.m., Pelaw at 3.37 p.m., Gateshead at 3.43 p.m., and arrive at Newcastle-upon-Tyne at 3.47 p.m. After six minutes' delay, the Royal train will again proceed northward, passing Morpeth at 4.15 p.m., and arriving at 4.40 p.m. at the Bilton junction, where the boiler will be replenished. Again in motion, the train will pass Falldon at 4.57 p.m., Belford at 5.8 p.m., and arrive at Berwick-upon-Tweed at 5.31 p.m. The directors of the North British Railway will here assume charge of the train, and conduct her Majesty forward to Edinburgh. Passing Grant's House at 6.3 p.m., the train will stop for five minutes at Dunbar, leaving that place at 6.26 p.m., and proceeding thence, without further interruption, to St. Margaret's, where her Majesty is timed to arrive at six minutes past seven o'clock—the total distance of 224 miles being performed, exclusive of stoppages, in little more than 5½ hours. The passage to Holyrood will be deprived of its usual picturesque character, owing to the lateness of her Majesty's arrival in the Scottish capital; but this, it will at once be seen, is an unavoidable necessity.

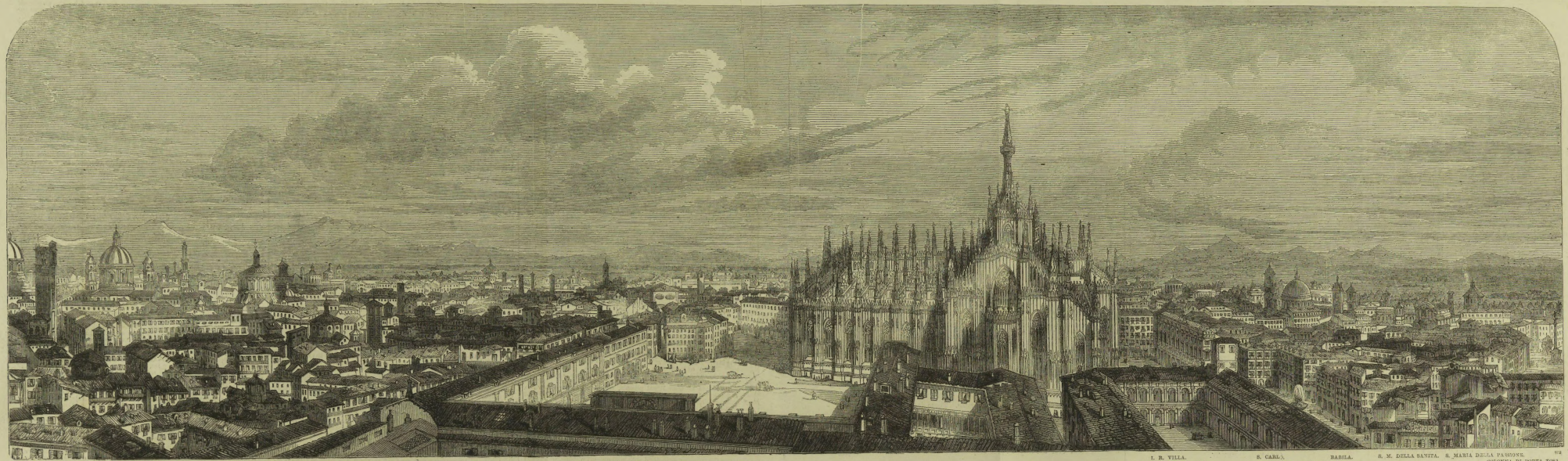
The journey from Edinburgh to Balmoral will be commenced on Wednesday morning at 9 a.m., at which hour the Queen will leave the St. Margaret's station, under conduct of the directors and officers of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The train will arrive at 9.51 a.m. at the Edinburgh junction, where the directors and officers of the Scottish Central Railway will be in attendance. Thenceforward her Majesty will pass through the picturesque localities of Bannockburn, Stirling, the Bridge of Allan, Dunblane, Auchterarder, and Forteviot, to Perth, where the train is timed to arrive at 11.10 a.m. After a delay of five minutes only, to take in water, the Queen will proceed, now under charge of the directors and officers of the Scottish North-Eastern Railway, via Cupar Angus, the Meikle junction, Glammis, and Forfar, to the Bridge of Don, where the train will arrive at 12.35 p.m. Thenceforward there will be no stoppage until her Majesty reaches Aberdeen, at which point of the journey the directors and officers of the Deeside Railway will be in readiness to conduct the train to Banchory, where the Royal party will arrive at 2.35 p.m., thus performing a journey of 176½ miles, exclusive of stoppages, in 5½ hours.

The Queen will lunch at Banchory, and make the journey between this station and Balmoral by road in three easy stages, arriving at her Royal residence in the Highlands about six o'clock.

The railway journey throughout will be under the sole direction of Mr. Seymour Clarke, general manager of the Great Northern Railway Company, whose carriages will run through the whole distance of 694 miles.

WAVE SCREEN.—(To the Editor.)—In your Paper of the 14th of August there is a paragraph from a Correspondent impugning Mr. Calver's right to be considered the inventor of what he calls the "Wave Screen," denying its title to be styled "a novelty," referring to a structure "designed on similar principles," and for "exactly the same purpose" as the wave screen which was constructed under Mr. Thomas Page's superintendence ten or twelve years ago on the Norfolk coast. I am not acquainted with the structure alluded to, but believe it is one of the reclaiming projections on the head of the estuary near Lynn; in other words, a sort of cheap embankment at the head of the sand flats. Be this as it may, tide jetties from the coast into the sea, timber groynes, &c., have been in existence for centuries, producing, of course, a stalling effect under the lee; but what projector of jetty, groyne, or timber embankment, ever proposed their establishment in deep waters to destroy deep-water waves? This constitutes the "novelty" of the wave screen, and gives Mr. Calver a right to be considered the inventor of the application of a structure—not perhaps, altogether new in its mere mechanical arrangement—to most valuable and important national purposes.—P. T.

Three missionaries, belonging to the London Missionary Society, have arrived at the Cape of Good Hope by the *Athena* for the new mission field opened by Dr. Livingstone's labours amongst the Makololo.



S. LORENZO.
OBSERVATORIO ASTRONOMIC. S. ALESSANDRO.

S. SEBASTIANO

S. AMBROGIO.
S. SIRO.

CASERNA DI S. FRANCESCO.

S. M. DELLE GRAZIE.

S. M. SEGRETA.

PALAZZO RUFINO.
PIAZZA DE' MERCANTI. ARONA.

VIEW OF MILAN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

DUOMO.

S. R. VILLA.
PALAZZO ARCHIEVESCOPI.

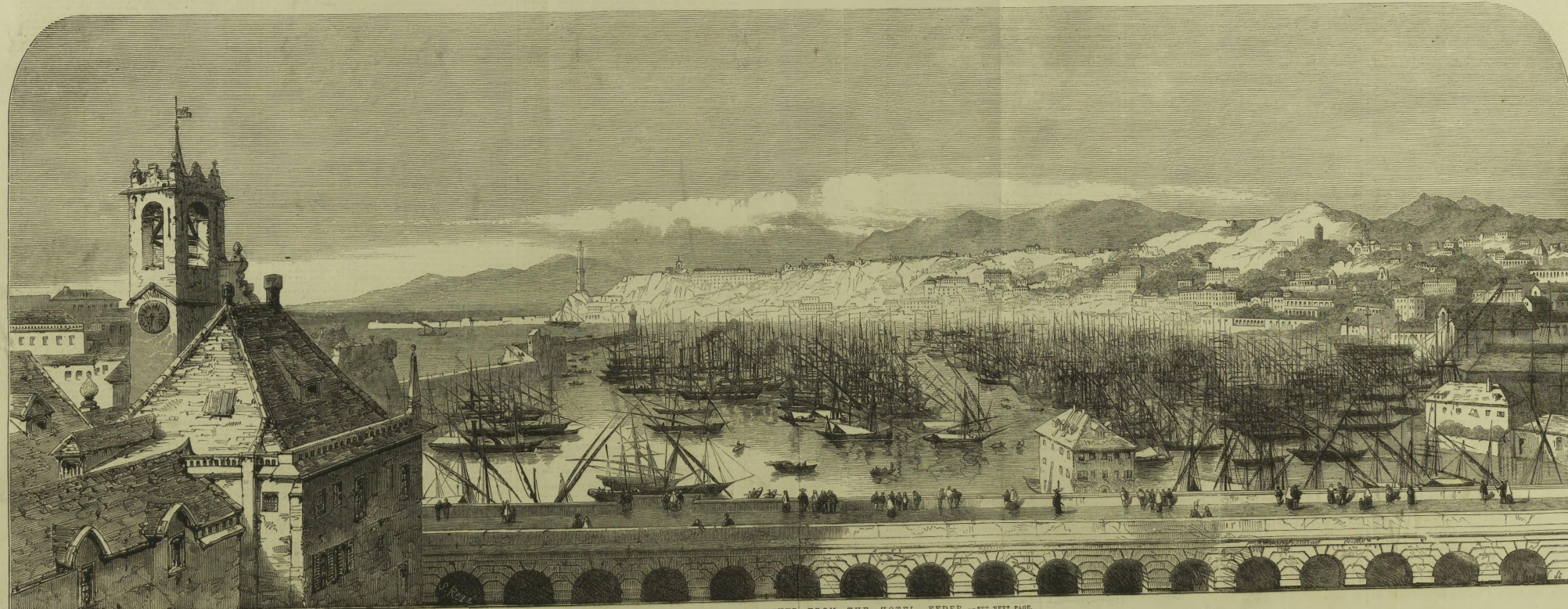
S. CARLO.

PIAZZA FONTANA.

PAROLA.

S. M. DELLA SANITA. S. MARIA DELLA FAVONTE.

QUONERA DI PORTA TOSA.



THE HARBOUR OF GENOA, SKETCHED FROM THE HOTEL FEDER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

MILAN.

GREAT festivities took place at Milan on the 25th ult., on the occasion of the birth of the Hereditary Prince. Seven Bishops, under the presidency of the Patriarch of Venice and the Chapter of the Cathedral, went in great ceremony to meet the Archduke Maximilian and his consort at the threshold of the church, and ushered them to their places. The cathedral was magnificently decorated for the occasion. When the Patriarch commenced the "Te Deum" double salvos of musketry were fired on the square outside. Their Highnesses next proceeded to the Piazza Fontana to see the troops de file. The dignitaries of the Crown, the clergy, nobility, and knights of the Austrian orders, and the magistracy, waited upon their Highnesses at the Palace with addresses of congratulation. Chevalier Manna, a member of the Central Congregation (Provincial Council) of Lombardy, read a speech on the same subject, which was warmly applauded. The Archduke returned a suitable answer. At the banquet which followed one hundred and twenty guests were present; the Archduke proposed toasts to the Emperor and to the Hereditary Prince, which were drunk with great enthusiasm. The city was splendidly illuminated in the evening.

Milan, under the name of Mediolanum, was a town of the Cisalpine Gauls, and is mentioned by Livy and Polybius. Scarcely any reference is made of it in history until the third century of our era, when Maximian surrounded it with walls. At the fall of the Western Empire it was twice devastated by Attila, and afterwards remained in obscurity until the ninth century, when Archbishop Auspertus restored the walls, and gave security to the inhabitants. From that time Milan increased in wealth and population, until it became what it is now, the capital of Lombardy, and the third city of Italy. It stands in the midst of a great plain, between the Rivers Lambro and Olona, and the old town is surrounded by a canal called Naviglio Grande. This canal, and another called the Naviglio di Martesena, put Milan in communication with the Lago Maggiore, the Lake of Como, and the River Po. The suburbs are inclosed by ramparts planted with trees, and are used as a promenade. The circuit of the town is about ten miles, although some of the internal space is occupied by gardens and fields. The finest streets in Milan are outside the old town. Those which lead to the principal gates are called Corso, and are much frequented by the inhabitants as promenades. The old town is badly built, the streets being narrow and irregular; but its defects are amply compensated by the magnificent Duomo, or Cathedral, which stands almost in the centre. This superb building, formed all of white stone, is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was begun in March, 1386, by Giovanni Galeazzo Visconti, Duke of Milan, and is still unfinished. The style of architecture is a kind of florid or modern Gothic; the front is of a mixed style; and there are above one hundred spires and three thousand statues, of varied sizes, included in the design. The interior is vast and imposing, with two hundred and fifty steps to ascend before reaching the gallery which runs round the principal spire. From this elevation a magnificent view is obtained of the whole Lombard plain and of the chain of the Alps which borders it in the form of a crescent on the north side.

Milan has been styled the "Little Paris," and its bustle and gaiety entitle it to the designation. It has several coffeehouses, splendid hotels, abundance of elegant carriages, and numerous theatres. Milan is also a centre of learning; and more books are published in Milan than in all the other Italian cities. The churches possess some fine paintings, among them the famous "Lord's Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci, "The Agar" of Guercino, "The Marriage of the Virgin" by Raphael, and "Sts. Peter and Paul" by Guido. In addition to the buildings which appear in our Illustration, Milan has a theatre, La Scala, the finest perhaps in the world; the Arco della Pace, second only to the Arc de l'Etoile in Paris; the Palazzo Vicenti, distinguished by the series of large busts on the pediments of the principal floor windows; the Palazzo Aunone, a majestic building; the picturesque work of Alessio, the Palazzo di Finanza; besides others of great beauty. There are also several arches and gateways. Among those the most remarkable in design is the Porta Ticinese, or di Marengo, the work of Cagnola. The Porta Nuova and the Porta Orientale are also remarkable examples of modern architecture. Our notice of this beautiful city is necessarily brief; but those who are desirous of knowing more are referred to the "Storia di Milano," by Verri; and republished in 1825, with a continuation, by Custodo.

GENOA.

If you would view Genoa aright, sail out on the blue waters of the Mediterranean, and you will see stretching far away into the distant shadows steep swarthy hills, crowned with batteries and fortifications, their sides lined with glittering palaces, with leafy gardens, with sombre convents, with towered churches; you will see the shore for two or three miles adorned with noble buildings, whose roofs of sparkling slate look like masses of light when the sunshine rests upon them.

Or you may do as our Artist has done—select some quiet window in one of the hotels that command the harbour, and you will find spread out before you an ever-shifting panorama of "strong lights and deep shadows"—the still, smooth waters dotted with strange craft, with a light steamer or two, a dark brigantine, and swift feluccas, with triangular or multi-angular sails. A long range of hills and a noble sweep of coast form the framework of the picture, which is one of the fairest that even Italy can present.

The interior of the city does not confirm the favourable impression entertained by the traveller who approaches it from the sea. The streets indulge in the most awkward windings, are very narrow, very ill-lighted, and very hilly. The two principal avenues, however, must be exempted from our condemnation. The Strada Balbi and the Strada Nuova are wide and handsome, and adorned on each side with the mansions of the Genoese nobility.

Among the principal buildings in Genoa, or Genova, the tourist will find his attention attracted by the Palace Doria, which takes its name from the celebrated Doge; the Palaces Serra and Durazzo, the latter also named after a famous Genoese patrician; the beautiful Cathedral, the Churches of l'Annunziata and Carignano, the Teatro Carlo Felice, the Great Hospital, and the Palace where the Doges of Genoa once lived in splendid state.

Genoa is a garrison town, and strongly fortified. The hills which encircle it bristle with batteries, such as I Due Fratelli, forts Eperon, Richelieu, Quizzi, Il Diamante, Santa Teda, &c. It is inclosed on the land side by a double line of fortifications—the outer one being eight or nine miles in length. In 1799 it sustained a prolonged siege, when the French garrison, under Massena, were attacked by the Austrian army, commanded by Melas, while a blockade was effected by the English fleet under Admiral Keith. The allies triumphed, but Genoa again fell into the power of the French after the battle of Marengo.

The Genoese are excellent mariners, are shrewd, active, and industrious. The commerce of the port is considerable, something like 4000 vessels entering yearly, and importing goods to the value of three millions sterling. The exports chiefly consist of hemp, oil, rice, paper, and silk. The climate is healthy, and its atmosphere pure, being refreshed by pleasant breezes from the sea. Its population is not far short of 130,000, if we include in our computation the two great suburbs of San Martino and San Piu d'Arena.

To these particulars of this splendid city we may add Sir Archibald Alison's eloquent description of it:—"Placed on the southern slope of the Apennines, where they dip into the Mediterranean Sea, it exhibits a succession of lofty buildings, terraces, gardens, and palaces, rising one above another in imposing masses from the water's edge to a very great height. The streets of palaces, rising tier above tier from the sea, girdle with the long lines of their bright white houses the vast sweep of the harbour, the mouth of which is marked by a huge natural mole of rock, surmounted by a magnificent lighthouse tower. The gay and glittering aspect of the buildings, ascending in succession from the bay to the summit of the hills which screen it from the north; the splendour of the palaces which adorn its higher quarters; the picturesque air of the towers and fortifications by which it is surmounted; the contrast between the dazzling whiteness of the edifices and the dark green of the firs and olives by which they are shrouded; the blue sea which washes the

southern ramparts of the city, and reflects its innumerable domes and spires—form a spectacle at once so varied and gorgeous as to have early captivated the imagination of the Italians, and secured for it the appellation of 'Genova la Superba.'

Genoa, or Genna, as the Latins called it, is a city of great antiquity, and appears to have been of some importance even as early as the second Punic War, when, according to Livy, it was an ally of Rome. It was surprised a few years later, and greatly injured, by Mago, the Carthaginian leader. Strabo speaks of it as the emporium of Liguria, and a dépôt for hides, timber, cattle, oil, and wine.

By Charlemagne it was constituted the capital of maritime Liguria, which he erected into a county. But on the strange collapse of his dynasty the Genoese rose against their masters, and succeeded in establishing their independence. Under the rule of its own Consuls the city grew rapidly in power and prosperity, and became noted for its maritime enterprise. It acquired Corsica and Capraja, and, in 1146, the island of Minorca. At this time it was able to raise a fleet of 63 galleys and 163 transports, and an army of 12,000 men. Its rapid growth now excited the jealousy of its rival, Pisa; but a succession of dreary wars terminated in the triumph of Genoa—Conrad Doria, in 1290, destroying Porto Pisano, and filling up the entrance to the harbour.

Relieved from all fear of the Pisans, Genoa turned its arms against Venice, and a fleet of 165 galleys sailed up the Adriatic, completely defeated the Venetians, captured or destroyed some eighty galleys, and took prisoner the celebrated Admiral Dandolo and 7000 men. Ninety years later the Venetians wiped off their disgrace at Chioggia, where they blockaded the Genoese army, and forced them to surrender. With the war of Chioggia (1381) the contention between the two Powers terminated.

Meanwhile the Genoese constitution had undergone numerous changes. The Consul was succeeded in 1190 by a magistrate, elected yearly, called the Podesta. In 1270 two powerful citizens divided the supreme power between them, styling themselves "Captains of Liberty," and appointing a tribune of the people whom they named the Abate del Popolo. In 1291 this usurpation ceased, and the Genoese, jealous of one another, appointed for their Captains foreigners who had lived not less than 100 miles from the city they were called upon to govern. At a later period the Guelphs and Ghibellines were alternately triumphant, and plunged the State into misery by their continual discords. This rivalry was terminated in 1339 by the citizens instituting a supreme ruler, called Doge, who held his power for life. All nobles of both factions were declared incapable of holding this high office. This constitution lasted for two stormy centuries, while the city, distracted with intestine feuds, fell a prey to the Visconti of Milan, and finally to the French, from whose yoke it was released by the great Andrea Doria in 1528. This celebrated man established biennial Doges, and a Council—selected from distinguished patrician and plebeian families—to advise and control them. This system of polity endured until the invasion of Italy by the first Napoleon.

In 1805 that great conqueror annexed it to his mighty empire; nine years later it was captured by the English under Lord William Bentinck; and in 1815, by the Congress of Vienna, was united to the kingdom of Sardinia, of which it still forms a most important part.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

COLONEL YERBURY.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM YERBURY, late of the 3rd Light Dragoons, died on the 16th ult., at Belcomb, near Bradford, Wilts, in his 55th year. He married Emma, daughter of the late Thomas Webb, Esq., of Ledbury, D.L. and J.P. for Herefordshire, and niece of Lieut-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., Colonel of the 16th Lancers. Yerbury had seen much service in India. He served with the 3rd Light Dragoons throughout the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan, and was present at the forcing of the Khyber pass, storming of the heights of Jugdulluck, at the actions of Tezzen and Kuffkatul (where his horse was wounded), and at the occupation of Cabul and the capture of Istalif. He commanded his regiment in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, and was present at Rannugger, passage of the Chenab and action of Tadoolapore, under General Thackwell, and the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. The gallant Colonel retired from the Army, owing to impaired health, in June, 1849. He was brother-in-law of Colonel Thomas Webb, Commandant of the Worcestershire Militia, and D.L. and J.P. for Worcestershire.

LIEUT. CHARLES WEMYSS HAVELOCK.

THIS young officer, the nephew of the late illustrious Sir Henry Havelock, was killed while victoriously routing the enemy at Azimghur, on the 11th of last April. He died in his 25th year. He was the only son of Sir Henry's distinguished and sole surviving brother, the present General Charles Frederick Havelock, by his wife, Mary, second daughter of James Wemyss, Esq., B.C.S. He was born at Cawnpore, the 16th February, 1834, and entered the East India Company's service when sixteen years old, and was appointed to the Adjutancy of the 12th Irregular Cavalry. He was, when this regiment mutinied, on escort duty with sixty of its men, and his persuasion (the magic of his name, too, no doubt) and his popularity with them induced these sixty to remain faithful. They accompanied him to his uncle Sir Henry's camp, and did good service with him there. They were all that remained of the 12th Regiment, the rest having gone off after murdering their officers. Charles Havelock was commanding his trusty band of adherents at the moment of his death, which happened thus, as described in the following extract of a letter written by the present Major Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, Bart., V.C., who was with him at the time, to the gallant young officer's bereaved mother:—"Camp, Jigrah, Oude, 12th April, 1858. My dear aunt Mary,—Again it pleases Almighty God to make me the bearer to you of the saddest intelligence. I can only pray that He will, in His infinite mercy, soften to you the blow His wisdom has thought fit to inflict. Prepare yourself for the worst. Your dear son Charles is no more. But in the height of our grief it is a consolation that he died nobly doing his duty as a soldier worthy of the name he bore. We came up yesterday evening with a body of rebels, who did not stand their ground. They were pursued by the cavalry, and your son, ever present, gloriously leading his men, was shot through the head by a sepoy whom he had passed. He was insensible from the moment he was struck till his death—an hour afterwards; consequently he must have died without pain. I, who loved him more dearly than a brother, and had seen him a few minutes before riding exultingly to the front, a brilliant example to all who followed him, came up only to see him lying in the throes of death, the sword, which the ball that killed him had alone been able to sever from his grasp, bearing the marks of how determinedly he had done his duty. I am almost heartbroken as I write. . . . He was struck down in his full career, his last words calling his men to come on. . . . He lay this morning, noble in death, surrounded by his sorrowing men, who loved him as his lovable nature alone could be loved. I took from his hair a lock, which will be your most sacred relic. I have sent the body into Joonpore station for interment, where he will lie in consecrated ground. Here his remains would have been liable to desecration the moment we marched. . . . No words of mine can alleviate your grief; but I commend you to Him under whose decree we must bow, even when His hand strikes us to the ground. Your affectionate nephew, H. M. HAVELOCK."—A brother officer, Captain P. Carnegie, who was charging with Havelock when he fell, confirms Sir Henry's account of the death, and concludes thus: "Charles was a true Havelock, and would, had he lived, have been a famous cavalry officer."

H. O. CURETON, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who was for several years connected with the numismatic section of the British Museum, died very suddenly on the 23rd ult., at his residence, 20, River-street, Myddelton-square, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. From the knowledge he possessed in connection with ancient coins, his evidence was of the utmost importance in questions connected with them; and in case of arbitration as to their date, mintage, issue, or value, his opinion was usually considered to be final. He has died, we are informed, in possession of no less a sum than £30,000 sterling, the whole of which he has left to charitable purposes, exclusive of the amount of £4000 to the Goldsmiths' Company, for the poor brethren of that guild, to which not long since he presented a sum of £3000, the interest of which is appropriated to a similar benevolent purpose. He was never married. Some few years ago Mr. Cureton was nearly murdered by persons who gained admission to his studio on pretence of consulting him, and who, after violently attacking him, left him in a senseless state, and escaped, after plundering his drawers of a quantity of coins. Fortunately, in their ignorance, they seized upon the more showy pieces, and left the older and rarer behind. Despite of the utmost endeavours of the police and the Government, the authors of this outrage were never discovered.

DRURY-LANE THEATRICAL FUND.—The committee of this fund have done themselves honour in electing as their future master and treasurer Mr. Benjamin Webster, a gentleman who has at all times shown himself ready with mind and purse to assist in every work of benevolence connected with the profession of which he is one of the most distinguished ornaments. The offices of master and treasurer were long held by the late Mr. Harley.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THERE is pleasant news for Scotland—news by the *Atlantic*—that will give delight to many an affectionate heart north of the pleasant River Tweed. England is not the only country that prides herself on metamorphosing novelists into statesmen. Literature is no longer a bar to the honours of the Senate. Here, on the banks of the Thames—in the capital of the world—Vivian Grey is our Chancellor of the Exchequer; and in Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., we see a new "Pelham" Administration. In Canada, perhaps our most important colony, the son of a real novelist, the son of John Galt—the son of the author of "Lawrie Todd"—has, by the force of his own talent, been elected to fill a most important office in the new Administration of that great colony. How little did our old friend at Brompton—full as he was of genius and affection—foresee what was in the lap of Fate for his son Alexander! Our heartiest congratulations take the form of type, and are here wafted from London to Mr. Galt, and to Upper and Lower Canada.

We are to have a monument to one of the best of our peasant poets. Scotland is to erect a monument forthwith to the Ettrick Shepherd—to James Hogg—to the author of "Kilmeny." The Vale of Ettrick is the selected site for this mark of national gratitude and affection. Listen to the words of the "Prospectus" now before us, smacking of grouse and kippered salmon:—

James Hogg was born in the Vale of Ettrick, in 1770; he died in November, 1835, and his remains are interred in Ettrick Churchyard, within a few hundred yards of the spot of his birth. A plain tombstone, erected by his widow, denotes his grave; but no public monument has yet been reared to his memory. A man of remarkable genius, Hogg ranks next to Robert Burns among the lyric bards of his country. In every part of the world his songs are sung by Scotsmen; while to his interesting poem "The Queen's Wake" has been justly assigned the place of a British classic. Monuments worthy of the subjects have been reared in honour of Burns and Sir Walter Scott; a monumental statue of Professor Wilson is being constructed; and smaller, though appropriate, cenotaphs are in progress of erection in memorial of Robert Nicol, the Perthshire bard, and of Duncan Bran Macintyre, the Gaelic bard. At the lapse of upwards of twenty years since his demise, an attempt is now made to procure the requisite funds for the construction of a monumental statue at Ettrick in honour of James Hogg. The statue will represent the poet in his ordinary dress, and will be reared on a massive pedestal, suitably decorated and inscribed. It is proposed that the monument be placed at or near the spot of the poet's birth—a locality, it may be mentioned, singularly suitable for such an erection, and which is much visited by tourists, and associated with legends and traditions celebrated in the elder minstrelsy.

This is not well worded, though well meant—but never mind; subscribers and subscribers receiving subscriptions may be found in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; in Glasgow and Manchester, in Liverpool and in Leeds, in Birmingham and in Belfast, at the Cape and in California, at Dundee and at Valparaiso. There is no difficulty about money. Chicago and Cincinnati both contribute. But let us have no second failure like the Burns failure at Dumfries. Turnerell's monument to Burns is a disgrace to art. The sculptor had not the inspiring mantle about him when he threw, Cain-like, a paving-stone over the inspired poet of peasant life and universal nature.

Old "Ebony"—"Blackwood"—has a capital article this month about "Cherbourg" and the House of Commons. "Ten Thousand a Year," as M.P. for Midhurst, was on board the *Pera*, and has told in excellent after-dinner language what he saw, and, though not seasick, what he felt. Read the article.

"Have a taste." Some demon whispered, "Timon, have a taste," and a gentleman in Hyde-park has had a taste at the expense of more than two thousand pounds. Theodore Hook's good joke about Titians once a week, and Vandyks once a fortnight, has been exceeded, not eclipsed, in the folly of this Tyburnian Timon. But the dealer who appears to have duped the Lord Arundel of Hyde-park-square is no common person in his way. If you will have a Rosa Bonheur, you must pay for a Rosa Bonheur; and our little Sheepshanks and Vernon of private patronage paid finely for his canvas and gilt frames. Now that Herr Mundler is out of work, the dupe in Hyde-park-gardens might safely take advice from so experienced a connoisseur. Lord Elcho would not object, we are sure, to this well-meant recommendation of Sir Charles Eastlake's friend.

But we shall never have taste in this fog-enveloped country. Here are boys—lads—nay, men—fit to pass a civil service examination in Gladstone's "Homer" and "Who was Junius?" rudely recording their names on all the new benches which Lord John Manners has erected with so much good taste at the public expense. It is easy to see that the knack of whittling comes from England, and our American cousin—no, our brothers (what will not wires do?)—carried the art from England of always doing something with their Sheffield knives and Salisbury scissors.

"Would," so exclaimed a clubbable man, "Charles Lamb were once more in the flesh! What a charming picture he would give us of that now worse than old South Sea House—the palace of the late Honourable East India Company in Leadenhall-street!" John Company (need we remind our readers?) went out when partridges came. Leadenhall-market is alive, but Leadenhall or John Company is no more. As we pass along those now vacant halls, smacking only of dividends and quarter-day, is this, we ask, the Senate-hall that gave orders to Clive, to Munro, and to Malcolm? Talk of our merchant princes, now that the Leadenhall-street rulers of the destinies of barbaric pearl and gold are no more! Shades of Tippoo Saib and Runjeet Sing! John Company (that marvel of merchant adventurers) is no more. The servants of a private company are now the servants of the Crown of England. Guardsmen and Linesmen, and the sunburnt warriors of the East, are now, or nearly, alike.

Mr. Croker's bust, a correspondent reminds us, is not well placed in his own little advoison of West Moulsey. It is a small church, that West Moulsey, with a devotion of its own in its old masonry. "But (we use our correspondent's words, and, in mercantile language, indorse them) why should our old Canning-faced friend be seen through his nostrils only?" The bust is placed so high—the point of view (as Mr. Ruskin would say) is so narrow and so uncertain—that one is obliged to retire nowhere to see it. "I took out my pocket-handkerchief (so writes our correspondent), paid the sexton, and took the next train."

Harley, that prince among comic actors of the Shakspeare clown school, was buried on Saturday last at Kensal-green. He lies not far off Charles Kemble and John Liston; nor very far from Sydney Smith and Tom Hood.

CAPTAIN GOSSET, the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, in answer to a letter from Mr. Lindsay conveying to him the thanks of the members of Parliament who were on board the *Pera* in the late trip to Cherbourg for his successful exertions on that occasion, writes as follows:—"My dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your very flattering letter, accompanying a handsome tea and coffee service. It is at all times a pleasure to me to be of use to members of the House of Commons, and it is very gratifying to find my trifling services during the Cherbourg trip so much appreciated and so magnificently rewarded. Have the kindness to tender my grateful thanks to the peers and members who have presented me with such a handsome testimonial, and believe me, my dear Sir, yours very sincerely, R. A. GOSSET."

FINE ARTS.

THE ART-UNIONS OF LONDON AND GLASGOW.—The prize pictures of these two societies are now on view (free admission)—the London at the Suffolk-street Gallery, and the Glasgow at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. These exhibitions are interesting as evidences of the extent of the popular art-patronage of the age, and also as illustrating two different modes of selection adopted in the two institutions respectively. In the London Art-Union the selection of the prize pictures is made by the fortunate prizeholder, regulated only by the amount of his prize, and the amount, if any, which he may be willing to add to it. In the Glasgow society, as in that of Edinburgh, the selection is made by the committee, and the pictures are afterwards balloted for. In the exhibitions before us we find the London Union disposing of £5309 in the purchase of one hundred and ten pictures, the added money, except in one instance of £100, being inconsiderable. The Glasgow committee lay out £4206 in the purchase of ninety-eight works. When we come to consider the relative merits of the two modes of selection, as exemplified by the results, we feel disposed, on the whole, to give the preference to that of our northern friends. In point of the more important requirements of textural excellence, the show at the Egyptian Hall is decidedly superior to that at Suffolk-street: there are certainly none of those displays of absolute perille absurdity in it which we come across every now and then in the latter. In the London Art-Union the holder of the chief prize (£200) selects Calderon's picture of "The Gaele's Daughter"—a Scene from the French Revolution, which we had occasion to speak favourably of in our notice of the Royal Academy. The highest-priced picture, however, is Brooke's "Early Struggles," for which a £150 prize and £100 additional were given. Amongst the other works purchased with which the public eye has been made acquainted at the exhibition during the past season are G. O. Leslie's meritorious picture of "Faith," T. F. Dicksee's "Kate," Woolmer's "Maria," (vide "Sentimental Journey"), Cobbett's "Farmer's Daughter," and Percy's "Ullswater." We may add that the public patronage appears to have been pretty fairly distributed amongst the various exhibiting societies; the Female Artists' realising three lots of a gross amount of £54. The committee of the Glasgow society have selected Gilbert's finely-coloured picture, "Rubens in Old Teniers' Study," for their first prize, at a cost of £350. Next comes R. S. Lauder's charming little sentimental landscape-piece, "Freckless Fanny," at a cost of £250; and amongst other works of note are Cobbett's "A Gossip on the Coast;" A. Gilbert's "A Golden Sunset, North Wales;" W. J. Grant's "The Last Trial of Madame de Pallisey;" P. R. Morris's "The Good Samaritan;" Niemann's "Lavthon Creek;" and Louis Haghe's "A Visit to the Studio."

FRENCH GALLERY.—At the French Gallery, Pall-mall, are at present on view a very interesting series of seven views in the United States, by J. F. Cropsey, the celebrated American painter. They are of cabinet size, and show much minute finish, with considerable attention to the natural peculiarities of atmosphere and foliage for which American scenery is remarkable. Amongst them we admire particularly a striking "View of New York from the New Jersey Side;" "Niagara Falls, a new view, from the Canada Side, excluding the Horse-shoe Fall;" "The Bay of Newport by Sunset;" and one or two striking specimens of the bright red leafage observable in some trees in the American forests, which we are assured are strictly true to nature. In the same room also are exhibited (previous to going into the hands of Mr. W. K. Simmons, the engraver) Millais' picture of "The Proscribed Royalist," and Hunt's picture of "The Light of the World," and some specimens of the works of the Junior Etching Club, many of which display great talent and originality.

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.—In a late edition last week we gave a letter from Dr. Livingstone, announcing that he had reached the Zambesi in safety. A member of the expedition, writing from the Zambesi on the 2nd July, gives the following additional particulars:—"The weather has been delightful—no signs of fever—in fact, nothing can be more delusive than the belief that this is the region of death. We found ourselves off the Great Zambesi, in the *Pearl*, on May 14; but, the river being rough and the wind fresh, we did not attempt to land till the next day, when the *Hermes* hove in sight; and as it had been decided by the expeditionists that the Great River would be more easily reached by the West Luabo, and less risk run than by entering the Zambesi at once, where the bar is shallow and the surf heavy, we decided for West Luabo, accompanied by the *Hermes*. It was low water when we reached the mouth of the river, with the sea in a state of fury right across its mouth, so we waited till three p.m., when, the water having risen six feet, we made a run for it in the *Pearl* (her captain showing much pluck), and got over the bar (which just broke), two fathoms and a quarter being the least water we found. Upon entering the points of the river, a fine sheet of water opened out, the shores of which are densely clad with mangrove and other tropical trees; but the river's banks were quite level, and elevated only two or three feet above the spring-tide level. This feature is universal throughout the delta. We anchored for the night, and at day-dawn on Sunday, 16th, the operation of hoisting out the steam-launch was commenced. I started off with two Kroomen and three of the members of the expedition to survey the estuary, and get astronomical observations, Captain Bedingfield and myself acting as leadsmen. We did our work by 5 p.m., and returned to the *Pearl* just as the centre and heaviest part of the launch, weighing five or six tons, was going out. All went well, and at sunset we gave three cheers, and joined the fore part of the launch to the middle, and so ended the first day. We found a group of eight hippopotami living in a creek just at our observation spot, and they by no means approved of our intrusion. We fired at them—heard the bullets strike their heads; but they only grunted—sank down, and rose again—again to receive another leaden salute with the like indifference. I measured the foot-prints of these animals on the stiff clayey bank of the river, and found them fifteen to sixteen inches, and twelve inches. Dr. L. declares their flesh to be delicious, and very similar in flavour and delicacy to sucking-pig. I have made arrangements for a hippopotamus ham! Having got already far forward work, such as trying the launch, testing the compasses, &c., we left our first anchorage on 20th May, with the launch ahead, to lead the way. We soon got aground, about seven miles up the river, but did not remain long there, and by six p.m. had advanced a good many miles from the sea, where we anchored in six fathoms for the night. We found the river more than anticipated had pictured it to be—broad, deep, and flowing with riverly strength, which raised our hopes far beyond what they had formerly been for success with ease and rapidity. Vain hopes, too soon to be confronted with reality, in the shape of reeds and bulrushes right across the river. The mosquitoes began to be very troublesome. I saw and closely examined six different species, all venomous and brutally ferocious; but we found that by keeping in the middle of the river are sufferings were somewhat alleviated. Very few natives were seen, and they were shy, not daring to approach us, as far as we have yet been. Next day, May 21, we started at daylight, and ran aground at eight. At ten got afloat, and went on, passing a wide branch of the river, several miles from the sea. We continued to proceed, the river getting narrower, until five p.m. On 22nd May we reached a short, sharp turn in the river; and, in trying to turn, by putting her bows against the river's bank, she stuck fast; and at nine a.m. she was dry as far aft as the foremast—her stern being in four fathoms of water, and not twenty yards from the other bank. No fever, nor anything that I know of, can be worse than the mosquitoes that night. The spot is called the Mosquito Bend, and the beasts, as if conscious that our onward progress was at an end, feasted with savage prey upon us—curtains, clothing, boots even, proving unavailing against their savage onslaughts. On 23rd May, at daydawn, I left the *Pearl* in the launch with Captain Bedingfield, to feel for the expected channel to the Zambesi,—the fog from the river barely allowing us to see our way, and the river fast became narrower and shallow, the middle not exceeding twenty yards. At 8.45 we got aground (the launch floats in two feet), and then we left in a gig to try if a passage at north-west to the Zambesi existed for the launch. The tide being out, we did not get far, and, as there was not enough water for the gig to turn, we backed out, and returned to the launch, having floated. At noon we returned for the *Pearl*, reaching her at two p.m. 24th May: Again left in launch to try for some channel to the Zambesi. We again got aground, when I left in a gig with the geologist and ten Kroomen; and, after pulling, sculling, and poling the boat many miles from the sea, we were fairly stopped by reeds and bulrushes in two feet water, in every direction. All hope this way was then at an end, and we turned our thoughts to the other branch of the river, from 'No Whither Island,' and our prow towards the launch."

INSECT STRATAGEM.—Mr. Desmarest was the first to observe the method pursued by the larvae of our pretty tiger-beetles for capturing their prey. The larva, as described by that expert entomologist, makes a deep hole in the sandy soil, and, by means of certain hook-like appendages with which it is furnished, is enabled to hold itself at the top of the hole, making its own broad flat head form a kind of trap-door to the treacherous *obolus*. No sooner does some unwary insect attempt to pass over this seeming level surface than it sinks beneath it, and he falls with his captor to the bottom of the horrible pit, where he is remorselessly devoured. If any very sensitive young lady should establish an insect home, she will perhaps do well not to attempt to rear a brood of larvae of *Cicindela*, as she might be shocked at this treacherous and somewhat savage proceeding.—*Butterfly Vivarium*.

MUSIC.

The provincial music meetings of this season are those of Hereford, Birmingham, and Leeds. The first took place last week, the second is just concluded, and the last is to be held next week.

THE HEREFORD FESTIVAL, otherwise called the Triennial Meeting of the Three Choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, has, we regret to say, been very far from successful this year. In truth, these time-honoured meetings, which have been held for nearly a century and a half, have of late years fallen into decay, and have seemed several times to be on the point of extinction. They have not met with the support which their very praiseworthy object deserves;—that object being to assist those incumbents in the above three dioceses whose livings, to the discredit, we must say, of our Church establishment, are too poor to maintain them in respectability and comfort. From the want of this necessary support the meetings of the Three Choirs are got up on a small scale, without producing any novelty, or presenting any object of sufficient interest to attract lovers of music from distant places. Last week the sacred performances in the Cathedral consisted of "Elijah," "The Messiah," selections from "Athaliah," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and "The Creation." These performances, as well as the miscellaneous evening concerts in the Shirehall, were very thinly attended, and the result has been a considerable pecuniary loss. The total sum received during the week was £738 17s. 9d., being £60 less than the amount obtained at the last Hereford Meeting, in 1855. This ill success is ascribed in a great measure to the hostility of some of the clergy and other influential persons in the district. The Dean of Hereford, who takes a lead in this hostility, left the town during the festival week, and the Mayor and other persons of local importance did the same. The Bishop, however, acted very differently, and it is said that it was owing to his exertions that the festival has not turned out an entire failure. As the case stands, it appears the stewards will have to contribute largely from their own pockets to make up the deficiency in the receipts as compared with the expenditure. The recurrence of such a result will necessarily have the effect of bringing these meetings to a close.

THE BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL shows a very different state of things. It terminated yesterday; but we have as yet only the accounts of the first two days, Tuesday and Wednesday. We have already informed our readers of the preliminary arrangements, which have been on the usual magnificent scale. The principal singers form a host of the highest talent, both native and foreign, which England can produce. The instrumental orchestra and chorus are composed of the ablest performers in their respective classes, and their aggregate number exceeds five hundred. The Birmingham Festival has been held every three years for above three quarters of a century; and its whole receipts, since the beginning, have been devoted to the aid of the General Hospital, one of the greatest and most useful charities in the kingdom. The four last meetings—in 1846, 1849, 1852, and 1855—have benefited the hospital to the amount of sixteen thousand pounds—an average of four thousand pounds for each single festival; and there is every prospect that the present festival of 1858 will exceed that average; for the amount of the receipts on Tuesday morning, when "Elijah" was performed, was £2485—£600 more than the receipts of the corresponding morning of the festival of 1855. This, we apprehend, is turning the most charming of arts to its most blessed use—making it a minister in the work of god-like charity. The performance of "Elijah" on Tuesday morning, in the magnificent Townhall, was one of the grandest that have ever taken place. The principal soprano were Madame Clara Novello and Madame Castellan; the contraltos were Madame Viardot and Miss Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Monton Smith were the tenors, and Mr. Weiss was the bass. The last-named gentleman sustained the part of the prophet with impressive dignity, and sang admirably; and all the other parts were most effectively supported. The choruses were given under Costa's direction with marvellous precision and power; and the whole performance maintained the pre-eminence of the Birmingham Festival. The concert of Tuesday evening consisted of a miscellaneous selection, chiefly of favourite pieces, selected from modern Italian operas, in which the singers were Madame Alboni, Mlle. Victoire Balle, Signor Ronconi, Signor Tamberlik, and Madame Castellan, with some English ballads sung by Miss Dolby and Mr. Weiss. Mlle. Balle's provincial debut was highly successful, especially in Puccini's celebrated air, "Il soave e bell contento," which she sang with remarkable brilliancy. The remainder of the concert was made up of Handel's lovely pastoral drama, "Acis and Galatea," in which the part of *Acis* was sung by Sims Reeves, *Galatea* by Madame Clara Novello, *Polyphemus* by Belletti, and *Damar* by Montem Smith. The orchestral accompaniments, very meagre in the original score, were enriched with masterly additions by Mr. Costa, which greatly enhanced the effect of the performance. This delightful work was received by a numerous audience with great applause. The oratorio on Wednesday morning was Costa's "Eli;" on Thursday "The Messiah;" and yesterday Henry Leslie's new work, "Judith." Of the performance of these pieces, and of the general results of the festival, we shall give some account next week.

THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—The lesseeship of Mr. George Webster having terminated on the previous Saturday, the theatre passed over to the management of Mr. Falconer, the author of "The Cagots," who commenced his season, accordingly, on Thursday week. It was inaugurated by a new play, from the pen of Mr. Falconer himself, entitled "Extremes, or Men of the Time." The story is based on some of the facts that underlie the manufacturing progress of this country, and many of the characters are accordingly selected from the leading types of Lancashire society. This notion is of itself a good one, and it leads to a local truth of colouring in the dialogue that imparts much novelty in the impression produced by the comedy on the mind of the spectator. One *George Hawthorn*, who had by a process of self-education become an inventor and died a large capitalist, has left a will which the parties interested in it have assembled to hear read. Expectation is raised in favour of two parties—a *Miss Vavasour*, a niece of the testator's wife, and *Frank Hawthorn*, his nephew. But, as the testator was a man of singular ideas, it is feared that the disposition of his property may be distinguished by eccentricity. Partly it is so, though not injuriously to any immediate extent. The will, in fact, provides that *Mr. Frank Hawthorn* and *Miss Vavasour* shall share the fortune acquired by the testator, on condition that they intermarry; or in case of either's refusal the whole is devised to the other. There is, also, a further proviso, that, in case of both declining the entire shall go to the founding of a charitable institution. These circumstances give rise to many reflections, which are put into the mouth of *Frank Hawthorn*, on manufacturing industry, on poetic genius in the poor and humble, on aristocracy, on the commercial interest, on the abuses of chartered schools, on the holiness of matrimony, and on the custom of duelling. The hero is, in fact, a stage-lecturer, and the different points of the dramatic development are opportunities for the display of his gift. On his first introduction he is not well received by the company assembled to hear the will, and is met with a degree of *badinage* that, it would seem, is not inconsistent with Lancashire semi-fashionable society, which the mixed aristocracy of money and birth renders somewhat anomalous. *Frank Hawthorn*, the son of a poet-father, observant, intelligent, and well read, is naturally induced to retort this *badinage*, and, in the end, effectually turns the table on those who had treated him with contempt. Among those, unfortunately, was *Lucy Vavasour* (Mrs. C. Young), who boasted among her suitors one *Sir Lionel Norman* (Mr. Fitzjames), and had been induced by the wily baronet to play upon the feelings of *Frank Hawthorn*, in order to irritate him to reject her, and thus to forfeit the whole of the bequest to herself. This plan, however, fails; and so well does *Frank* avoid the different snares laid in his way, that *Lucy* conceives for him admiration, esteem, and love. Then comes for her a severe trial; for *Frank Hawthorn* still maintains the defensive, and, is more anxious to ascertain the true state of her mind and character than to advance his claims; though, from certain noble indications she had exhibited in the earlier part of their ac-

quaintance, he had conceived a true affection for her, and which he still cherishes, notwithstanding the apparent change in her conduct. He also suspects that both she and he are the victims of interested parties, and is anxious to penetrate the whole of their designs and motives. He resolves on a desperate trial of the affections of the heroine. When the lawyer and executor present the blank forms of acceptance for their signature, the lady, sacrificing her pride, signs in the affirmative. *Frank* perceives this, and, with courageous generosity, signs in the negative, thus placing the whole of the fortune at the lady's disposal. Overcome by this magnanimity, *Lucy Vavasour* at once declares the state of her heart, and the result is as the testator desired. Those we have mentioned are only a portion of the group of persons comprehended in the action of the drama. There is also a Lancashire family of *Wildbriars*—a millionaire widow, with her son and daughter—played by Mrs. Weston, Mr. Emery, and Miss Kate Saxon. These, in fact, form the most salient cluster of the group. The mother is a splendid example of vulgarity and wealth, the son of shrewdness and simplicity, and the girl of some accidental good breeding and natural cleverness. All were exceedingly well acted. Taken altogether, this drama is a remarkable work. The circumstances of its production are equally remarkable. The author produces it at a theatre under his own management, begins his management with it, and stakes the success of his speculation on the success of his own piece. What is still more remarkable, the piece has succeeded; and thus we have realised what some ardent dramatic spirits have long desired. We trust that the merits of his production may enable Mr. Falconer to carry the experiment further; and in this hope we wish him prosperity in his undertaking. In conclusion, we must state that the hero is performed by Mr. Falconer himself, though originally intended to have been acted by Mr. Leigh Murray.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE St. Leger speculation has begun at last to smack a little more of old times, and FitzRoland has again got the call of Toxophilite. Sunbeam, whose staying powers are of the most dubious kind, has been backed in truly "Merry" style, and even Gildermire is not wholly deserted. John Scott looks upon the thing as a certainty for Toxophilite, who is in blooming health and fit as a fiddle, despite his curb. It is rumoured that Ashmall, and not Nat, is to ride him this time; and his enormous stride ought to be better served at Doncaster than it was up and down the hills of Surrey. Volta, in her improved form, seems a likely starter. So little did her owner think of her at Newcastle that he offered her back for a ten-pound note to the gentleman who bred and sold her for 400 guineas as a yearling at Doncaster. So much for lacking patience. Musjid and Beadsman are struck out of their Doncaster engagements, and we shall see no more of Balmamoon and Rosabel this year. The meetings for the ensuing week are Cheadle, on Monday; Warwick and Lanark, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Barnet, on Tuesday; Weymouth, on Wednesday; Dover, on Thursday; and Weston Zoyland, on Friday.

Lord Derby's lot of eight yearlings, twelve horses in training, and three sires, come to the hammer on Saturday fortnight; but as Longbow, eight or nine brood mares, and all the foals of this year are retained, we may hope to see the "black jacket and white cap" in its wonted place in '60. His Lordship has been quite as lucky as Lord Zetland and Mr. Bowes in breeding a perpetual supply of winners out of a very limited number of mares. The latter gentleman has a very good-looking sister to Fly-by-Night just ready to go with five other yearlings to school at John Scott's. Some of the best two-year-olds in that stable are by The Cossack, and their running generally proves that Mr. Pedley made a mistake in parting with his chestnut so soon to the foreigners, who had already secured his great turf rivals, Van Tromp and War Eagle. Fandango returns to Mr. Cookson's, where his subscription was quite full last season; and the pick of that gentleman's Doncaster yearlings is said to be a Voltigeur filly. On the strength of Skirmisher, Vedette, Zitella, Cavendish, Hepatica, &c., the latter horse is to have a forty-guinea subscription. Jacob, the celebrated American trotter, has been purchased by Mr. Saxon for 100 gs.; and Tumbler, the crack of Mr. Sidebotham's Melton stud, has gone into Mr. Darby's hands for 500 gs., only 60 gs. less than Mr. Joseph Anderson gave at Sir Watkin Wynn's sale for Cassio. The dealers this year are quite beating the gentlemen at the hammer.

Wet weather has rather foiled the grouse-shooters during the last week, though it has put the woodlands in a good state for cub-hunting. In Yorkshire and Durham they are not troubled with diseased birds as they were last year, but they are so dreadfully wild that ten brace has been generally esteemed a most successful bag. The Scotch coursing entries come up well, and on September 28th the season opens at Biggar. Sunbeam is in first-rate form, and is to reappear in the slips, out of which he will, we trust, at last win the Waterloo Cup, for which he has twice made so good a fight, second and fourth. Captain Spencer, his owner, has a beautiful litter of Spectre puppies by him, every one of them exactly his colour.

Mr. Rarey's science, which read very dull in his pamphlet, has at last been put into a popular form in a clever two-shilling illustrated volume, by the secretary to his first 5000-guinea subscription. Some riding and hunting chapters are added, as well as several illustrations of the stages of the process. Although Mr. Rarey has opened no classes for servants, and has in fact been busy for some time past teaching army ridingmasters, his system is very generally used among breakers, who declare that it saves them at least three days, though it can never give a horse a mouth. Of course, among such a cloud of amateurs as well as professionals, many most ludicrous failures have occurred, but the system is silently working its way, and about two in ten are decent operators.

The Elevens have been getting rather the worst of it in their matches this season. On Monday the All England play twenty of Hallam and Staveley (with two bowlers) at Sheffield; the United, on the same day, meet twenty-two from Lowestoft and district at Norwich; while Norfolk, on Tuesday and Wednesday, encounters the I Zingari at Gunton, the seat of Lord Suffield.

ASCOT MILITARY MEETING.—MONDAY.

Railway Plate.—Little Gerard, 1. The Mormon, 2. Charger Sweepstakes.—Refuser, 1. The Courier, 2. Grand Military Cup.—Theory, 1. Little Tom, 2. Handicap Plate.—Slyfellow, 1. Norous, 2.

LICHFIELD RACES.—MONDAY.

Copeland Handicap.—Sobieski, 1. Echo, 2. Selling Handicap.—Ferdale, 1. Spider, 2. Staffordshire Stakes.—Honeytree, 1. Thornhill, 2. Champagne Stakes.—Marseillaise, 1. Raspberry, 2. Tamworth Plate.—Nougat, 1. Spider, 2.

TUESDAY.

Gold Cup.—Apollo, 1. Jack Spring, 2. Nursery Handicap.—Broadbrim, 1. Cripplelegate, 2. City Plate Handicap.—Leukothea, 1. Echo, 2. Shenstone Plate.—Little Girl, 1. Joan of Arc, 2. Her Majesty's Plate.—Fisherman walked over. Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry Plate.—The Badger, 1. Wellington, 2.

DERBY SUMMER MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Maiden Plate.—Slyfellow, 1. Wanderer, 2. Chesterfield Stakes.—Gaspard, 1. Newcastle, 2. Tradesmen's Plate.—Odd Trick, 1. Honeytree, 2. Derwent Stakes.—Nougat, 1. The Deer, 2. Members' Plate.—Newcastle, 1. Helia, 2.

THURSDAY.

Innkeepers' Plate.—Sly Fellow, 1. Captain Wedderburn, 2. Juvenile Stakes.—Vigo, 1. Contract, 2. Chatsworth Stakes.—Fisherman, 1. Misty Morn, 2.

CRICKET.—Eleven Gentlemen of the South against Eleven Gentlemen of the North: This match was played on the Broughton ground, near Manchester, and, after three days' contest, terminated on Saturday last in favour of the South, with seven wickets to go down. Score: North, first innings, 104; second innings, 103; South, 116.

The Eleven of All England v. Twenty-two of Bradford: In this match, at Bradford, which terminated on Wednesday week, after three days' contest, the Eleven were defeated by eighty-eight runs, as the following score will show:—Bradford, first innings, 65; second innings, 175. All England Eleven, first innings, 55; second innings, 99.

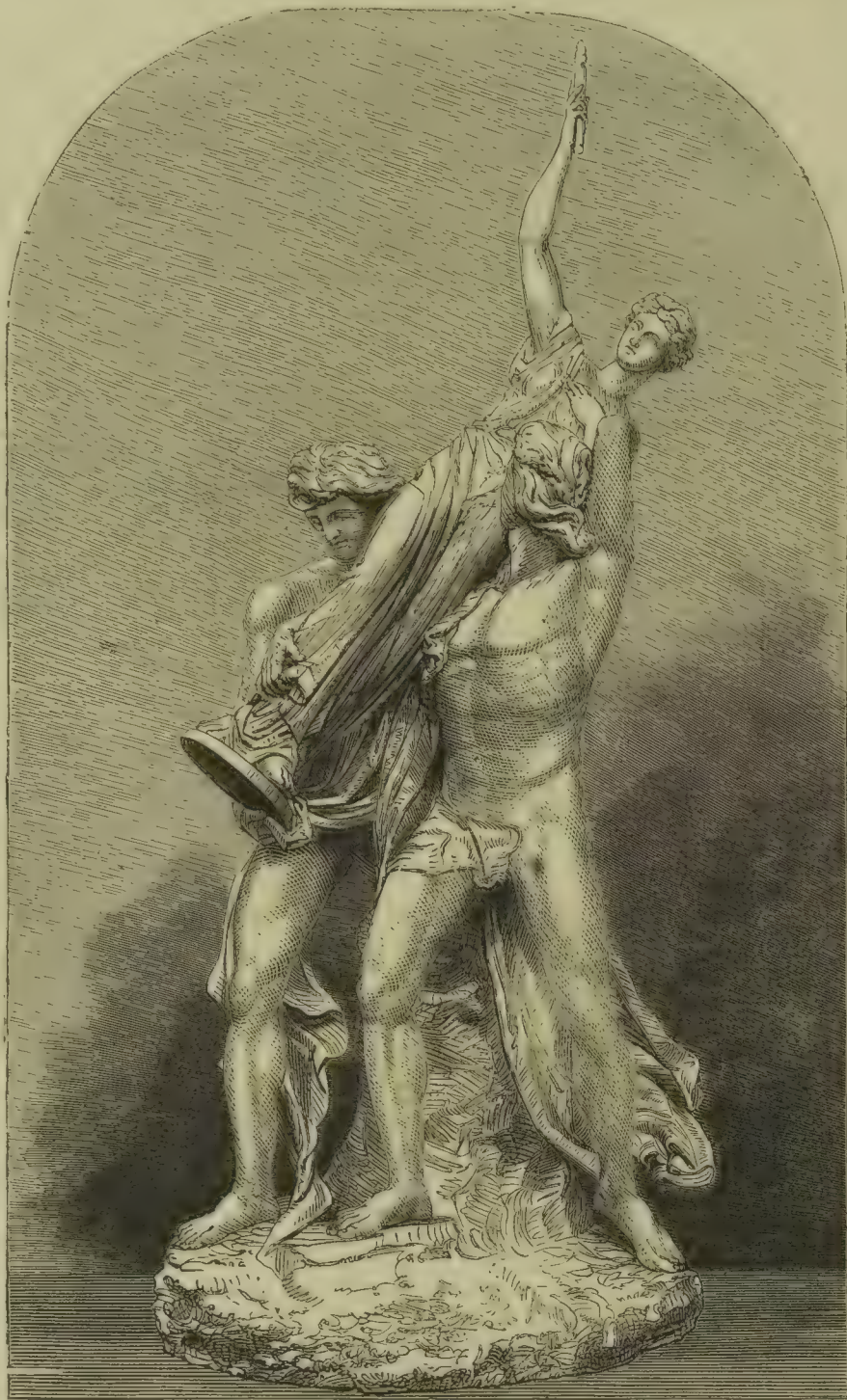
MR. ADAMS'S PRIZE SCULPTURE.

THE group of Orestes and Pylades Carrying Away the Statue of Diana from the Taurica Chersonesus, which we herewith engrave, has obtained for its sculptor, Mr. John Adams, the honour of travelling student to the Royal Academy of Arts in the class of sculpture. Mr. Adams also gained the first silver medal in the Antique School in 1853; the first silver medal in the Life School in 1854; and the gold medal for an historical group "in the round" in 1855.

The tradition which forms the subject of Mr. Adams's sculpture is thus given by Euripides:—"Orestes, after the murder of his mother, consulted the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, where he was informed that nothing could deliver him from the persecutions of the Furies if he did not bring into Greece Diana's statue, which was in the Taurica Chersonesus, and which, as it is reported by some, had fallen down from heaven. This was an arduous enterprise. The King of the Chersonesus always sacrificed on the altars of the goddess all such as entered the borders of his country. Orestes and his friend were both carried before Thoas, the King of the place, and they were doomed to be sacrificed. Iphigenia was then Priestess of Diana's Temple, and it was her office to immolate these strangers. The intelligence that they were Grecians delayed the preparations, and Iphigenia was anxious to learn something about a country which had given her birth. She even interested herself in their misfortunes, and offered to spare the life of one of them, provided he would convey letters to Greece. At last Pylades gave way to the entreaties of his friend, and consented to carry the letters of Iphigenia to Greece. These were addressed to Orestes himself, and, therefore, these circumstances soon led to a total discovery of the connections of the priestess with the man whom she was going to immolate. Iphigenia was convinced that he was her brother Orestes, and, when the causes of their journey had been explained, she resolved, with the two friends, to fly from Chersonesus, and to carry away the statue of Diana. Their flight was discovered, and Thoas prepared to pursue them; but Minerva interfered, and told him that all had been done by the will and approbation of the gods." Some suppose that Orestes went to Cappadocia from Chersonesus, and that there he left the statue of Diana at Comana. Others contradict this tradition, and, according to Pausanias, the statue of Diana Orthia was the same as that which had been carried away from the Chersonesus. Some also suppose that Orestes brought it to Aricia, in Italy, where Diana's worship was established.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE ARCHERY SOCIETY.

THE second meeting of the members of this society for the season took place on Wednesday week, at the beautiful demesne of J. P. Brown Westhead, Esq., M.P., Lea Castle, Wolverley, near Kidderminster. The weather being fine during the early portion of the day, the attendance of ladies and gentlemen was particularly numerous. The beautiful scenery of the neighbourhood, with hills and dales stretching far away in the distance, was greatly admired, and it was universally admitted that a more suitable spot for the holding of an archery meeting could scarcely have been procured. Hopkins's band attended, and performed a selection of the most popular music of the day. The targets, six pair in number, were pitched near the Castle. There were four pairs for members and two for visitors; and as the shooting proceeded it



PRIZE SCULPTURE BY MR. ADAMS.—"ORESTES AND PYLADES CARRYING AWAY THE STATUE OF DIANA FROM TAURICA CHERSONESUS."

was watched with much interest by large numbers of the principal inhabitants of the district. Unfortunately, during the afternoon, rain fell twice, obliging the shooters to take shelter for about half an hour each time, but this delay only appeared to give additional zeal, and the sport recommenced again in right good earnest.

The shooters were, at *The Red Target*: Miss Vernon, Rev. J. R. Davison, Mrs. Davison, Rev. J. Cook, Mrs. B. Baker, Rev. W. Temple, Miss A. Vernon, Miss Berkeley (Cothridge), and Rev. C. J. Sale. *The Green*: Rev. J. Webster, Mrs. Bowen, Rev. Thos. Bearcroft, Miss Norbury, Rev. W. Villiers, Miss E. Norbury, Captain Vale, and Mr. T. B. Vernon. *The Blue*: Miss Wakeman, Mr. F. Onslow, Miss Onslow, Mr. F. Wakeman, Mr. W. Blount, Mr. W. O. Foster, Miss Blount, Sir E. Blount, and Mr. C. Wicksted. *The Orange*: Miss Bennitt, Mr. W. F. Taylor, Miss Baker, Rev. F. Vernon, Mrs. Bearcroft, Mr. C. Noel, Miss L. Baker, Mr. H. F. Vernon, and Mr. Wicksted.

The following shot at the visitors' targets:—*The Red and White*: Miss C. Onslow, Mr. Wethered, Mr. Wiggett, Miss Moseley, Mr. H. Wakeman, Mrs. Gibbanks, and Rev. G. Gibbanks. *The Black and Orange*: Mr. J. M. Webster, Miss Steele Perkins, Mr. Gaskell, Miss H. Vernon, Miss E. N. Bennitt, Mr. Ward Bennitt, and Mr. J. Bury, jun.

Amongst the company present, besides the shooters, were—Lord Kingsale and Lady Kingsale (the Lady Paramount), the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, Mrs. Peel, Mrs. Pepys, Lady Ward, Lady Blount, Lady Erskine, Lady Ingleby, Hon. Mrs. Claughton, Archdeacon Sandford, Miss Sandford, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bennitt, Major Winnington, Mrs. Sale, Mr. R. Mynors, Rev. C. and Mrs. Dunne, Misses Porter, Miss Ingram, Mr. R. Berkeley, &c.

A *recherché* cold collation was served by Hambley, of Worcester, assisted by Mr. Coghlan, beneath the large tent of the society, during the afternoon, and was heartily partaken of. The wines were supplied by Messrs. Barnes and Chamberlain, of Worcester, and gave much satisfaction. About 142 ladies and gentlemen sat down. Mr. J. P. B. Westhead presided, and in very appropriate speeches proposed the "Queen," and the "Prince Consort, and the rest of the Royal family." Sir E. Blount, Bart., then rose to propose the health of the Lady Paramount. In an excellent speech, Sir Edward spoke of the many virtues possessed by Ladyship, and of the very satisfactory manner in which she had performed the pleasing yet arduous duties of her office. Lord Kingsale suitably acknowledged the compliment. Archdeacon Sandford then gave the healths of the host and hostess of the day, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. B. Westhead, and, on behalf of the society, expressed his best thanks for the use of the beautiful grounds of Lea Castle for the purposes of the fête. The chairman replied.

The prizes were awarded by the Lady Paramount as follows:—First Ladies' Prize: Miss Blount, hits, 47; score, 203. Second Ladies' Prize: Miss Onslow, hits, 33; score, 131. Tie with Miss Bennitt, hits, 33; score, 121. Ladies' Best Gold: Mrs. B. Baker. First Gentleman's Prize: F. Onslow, Esq. (one ring off), hits, 64; score, 356. Second Gentleman's Prize: Rev. J. R. Davison, hits, 73; score, 347. Gentleman's Best Gold: Mr. F. Wakeman. Visitors' Prizes: Mrs. Gibbanks, hits, 44; score, 148. Mr. Wethered, hits, 34; score, 114. A prize given by Major Westhead, for unmarried ladies who had never won a prize, was awarded to Miss Letitia Baker. Hits, 28; score, 118.

At the conclusion, dancing commenced in the handsome tent, and was indulged in with much spirit until past dusk.



MEETING OF THE WORCESTERSHIRE ARCHERY SOCIETY IN THE GROUNDS OF LEA CASTLE, WOLVERLEY, NEAR KIDDERMINSTER.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE RIVER SEVERN NAVIGATION.

THE works for the improvement of the navigation of the River Severn at the upper lode, near Tewkesbury, form the last of a series projected by Sir William Cubitt some years since. The original project embraced five sets of locks and weirs, to be constructed at different points upon the river between Stourport, Worcester, and Gloucester; and in 1842 the requisite Parliamentary powers were obtained for the erection of the four upper sets of works. The opposition of land-owners and others, however, prevailed upon a Committee of the House of Commons to refuse their sanction to the fifth set of works, in the lower portion of the river, until it had been proved that the removal by dredging of the shoals in that district was unavailing.

The works at Lincomb, near Stourport, and Diglis, near Worcester, together with two intermediate works, were completed in 1844, and fully answered the purpose for which they were intended. The dredging of the lower district, however, completely failed, notwithstanding upwards of two million tons of rock, gravel, and sand, were removed by blasting and by the dredging-machines. This failure involved a renewed application to Parliament for powers to complete the work according to the original design, and a fierce and protracted Parliamentary struggle ensued, resulting, in 1852, after two defeats, in the ultimate triumph of the projectors.

The works at the upper lode, near Tewkesbury, were designed and have been executed by Mr. Eheader Williams, the engineer to the Severn Commission, assisted by his son, Mr. Alfred Williams, who has acted as resident engineer.

They were commenced in the autumn of 1856, and very serious difficulties have been encountered in their construction, from the depth of the excavation required for the foundation of the lock, and from the character of the subsoil, which was imperfect blue lias clay. The works include a lock 120 feet long by 32 feet wide, with a depth of 32 feet in the chamber, six feet lift, and a minimum depth of nine feet of water upon the cills. Below the lock is a basin, 180 feet long by 80 feet wide, inclosed by a third pair of gates, which, when used with the upper gates of the lock, converts the whole of the intervening space into one large lock-chamber of 300 feet in length. The object of this arrangement is to pass a steam-tug, with her fleet of vessels, at one locking, thus effecting a great saving of time. The weir, which, with the



A NEW CHANNEL AT UPTON-ON-SEVERN, OPENED AUGUST 10.

lock, is constructed in a new channel excavated for the purpose, is 500 feet long, and is built with limestone from the neighbourhood of Chepstow.

The opening of the lock on Tuesday, the 10th ult., was effected without accident and with complete success. Ceremonial, properly speaking, there was none. Half a dozen boats and barges sailed down the old channel, which was then closed: they then passed twice into and out of the lock. Firing of batteries and loud cheers from the assembled multitudes accompanied the opening ceremony.

The closing of the old channel was effected by Mr. Williams with extraordinary celerity. The place had been previously prepared. The channel had been narrowed to the width of seventy feet, and all that remained to shut out the stream for ever from its time-honoured course was to sink a loaded barge and drive in the centre planks of the "timber sheathing." The operations were witnessed with great interest by the crowds of well-dressed people who lined the banks. The boat was submerged, and cheers and the firing of six guns followed. Lunch was then served. The good things provided were partaken of with a hearty relish, and though no formal toast was given there were many wishes expressed for the success of the new works, and many thanks tendered to the engineer whose achievements had conferred so much credit on himself and honour on his native city. The lunch over, there were entering and re-entering the lock by the various barges, that of the Canal Company passing through first. A battery was fired, there were loud and repeated huzzas, and the lock was formally opened for traffic.

In Tewkesbury the day was kept as a general holiday. The shops and other places of business were closed, and during the proceedings at the Ham the town wore quite a deserted aspect. From an early hour in the morning the population had begun to move towards the scene of attraction. Many of them got on board the gaily-trimmed small craft which floated on the bosom of the Severn, others took up positions on the banks, the gigantic mounds of earth around lending to the vicinity a most animated appearance.

Amongst the details of the Tewkesbury festivities it may be mentioned that 1200 of the Sunday-school children were feasted on tea and cake, the funds for which had been raised by public subscription.

In conclusion, we heartily join in the wish expressed by the *Worcestershire Chronicle*, from which the abridged account of the opening ceremonial is taken, that the beginning of a continued and ever-increasing success to Tewkesbury and its neighbourhood.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S NEW STEAM-SHIP "HUDSON."

THIS magnificent steam-ship, built by the eminent iron shipbuilding firm of Messrs. Palmer, Allport, and Co., at Jarrow, on the Tyne, is the first completed of two sister ships, the *Hudson* and the *Weiser*.



THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S NEW STEAM-SHIP "HUDSON."

built for the North German Lloyd's, a company under whose auspices the twin vessels will run in the passenger trade between Bremen and New York; and hence their names, the *Hudson* and the *Weser*, to correspond with the two rivers with which the commerce and history of those cities are so closely identified.

The *Hudson* has just left our shores for her first voyage between the two countries. This enormous vessel, which is of 3000 tons register, and of symmetrical proportions and completeness of equipment, as well as of size and capacity, not to be surpassed, and scarcely equalled, in the most famous shipbuilding marts of England or the world, is, in length of keel 318 feet, and over all 345 feet; width 40 feet, and depth 33 feet. In the way of comparison, it may be noted that the *Hudson* is longer by 100 feet than the *Royal Albert*, and about 80 than the *Marlborough*, two famed three-deckers of the Royal Navy; she is longer than the *Great Britain*, and on a par with the most famous screw-steamers afloat. The machinery is by Messrs. J. B. and C. M. Palmer. The nominal horse-power of the engines is 746, indicated horse-power being 2600; and to put this powerful machinery in motion there are four boilers, with twenty-four furnaces. The cylinder of the *Hudson* is 90 inches diameter, being six inches more than the cylinder of the *Leviathan*, which is 84 inches; and the screw-shaft is 125 feet long, and 16 inches in diameter. In this vessel accommodation is provided for about seven hundred and forty persons, in the following classification:—First class, 70; second class, 100; third, 450; crew, 130. The estimated rate of the vessel is fifteen miles an hour.

The saloon immediately below the deck in the after part of the vessel, which is supplied with ample table accommodation, and cushions luxurious to a degree, is fitted up with maple and rosewood, and has on the paneling, along the sides of this marine palace, paintings of American and European (chiefly German) scenery, by Mr. Lawrie, of Glasgow, and the cornices, &c., faced with gold. This saloon is seventy feet long and forty feet wide, including the sleeping apartments on each side. Below the first-class saloon, and only second to it in splendour, though scarcely inferior to it in comfort, is the second-class saloon and corresponding side apartments, which are adapted to accommodate one hundred passengers, the first-class saloon being fitted for seventy. Both are lofty, airy, and well lighted from the sides of the vessel, and the upper saloon more especially, from above. The engines occupy the centre of the vessel, with on each side accommodation for the crew; and in the fore part of the vessel is the accommodation for third-class passengers or emigrants, to whose convenience and wants every possible consideration is also paid.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The proceedings of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon*, added to those of the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous*, already given, will complete the history of laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. An officer on board the *Gorgon* thus writes:—

The cable was spliced at one o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th of July, in a depth of 1550 fathoms water; wind light, from S.E. Lat. 52° 08' N.; long. 32° 27' W. The *Agamemnon* was about 820 miles from the telegraph station, Valencia; the *Niagara* 880 miles from the telegraph station in Bull's Arm Bay. At four p.m. the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* were out of sight. *Niagara* going five to six knots; *Gorgon* leading.

Friday, 30th.—Distance run, 24 hours, 89 miles; payed out 132 miles of cable, being a loss of over 40 per cent. Lat. 51° 50' N.; long. 34° 49' W. Depth of water, 1700 fathoms. Wind S.E., with squalls and rain. *Gorgon* leading. Distance from telegraph station, Bay of Bulls Arm, Trinity Bay, 792 miles.

Saturday, 31st.—Distance run, 136 miles; payed out 160 miles of cable, being a loss of 17 per cent. Lat. 55° 15'; long. 38° 14'. Depth of water, 1700 to 2300 fathoms; light winds from southward, with rain. *Gorgon* ahead. Distance from telegraph station, 656 miles.

Sunday, August 1st. Distance run, 144 miles; payed out 164½ miles, a loss of 14 per cent. Lat. 50° 32' N.; long. 41° 55' W. Depth of water, 2200 fathoms. *Gorgon* leading. Fresh breeze from N.E., with squalls; heavy swell. Distance from telegraph station, 511 miles.

Monday, 2nd.—Distance run, 154 miles; payed out 177 miles of cable, a loss of 15 per cent. Lat. 49° 52' N.; long. 45° 48' W. Depth of water, 1600 to 2400 fathoms. Wind fresh from the northward. *Gorgon* leading. Distance from telegraph station, 357 miles.

Tuesday, 3rd.—Distance run, 134 miles; payed out 161½ miles of cable, a loss of 10 per cent. Lat. 45° 17' N.; long. 49° 23' W. Depth of water, 750 to 1800 fathoms. *Gorgon* leading. Wind light, from N.W.; smooth water. Distance from telegraph station, 210 miles. Passed several small icebergs.

Wednesday, 4th.—Distance run, 147 miles; payed out 154 miles of cable, equal to a loss of 6 per cent. Lat. 48° 17'; long. 52° 43'. Depth of water, 150 to 180 fathoms. *Gorgon* leading. Distance from telegraph station, 64 miles. No wind; sea quite smooth. Passed several small icebergs. The *Gorgon* made an excellent landfall, and at one p.m. entered Trinity Bay, and found the *Porcupine* steamer there.

Thursday, 5th, two a.m.—Ships anchored at the head of Bull's Arm Bay, having payed out since the cable was spliced, on the 29th of July, 1016 miles 600 fathoms in a distance of 882 miles, equal to a loss of about 15 per cent. The *Agamemnon* signalled she had paid out 1010 miles of cable. At five o'clock a.m. boats were lowered, and, accompanied by nearly all the officers and a great number of the crews of the ships, the cable was safely landed. By six o'clock the cable was in the telegraph station, and was no sooner connected with the instruments than a current of electricity was received from the *Agamemnon's* end. The landing had been performed without any cheers; officers and men fell in, in two rows, with the cable between them—the chiefs of the expedition in the van; it was thus dragged, or rather carried, to the station. Men now looked at one another as if they could scarcely realise the fact of the great work being accomplished. On every face the most intense relief and delight was depicted, and all felt it was now their duty to offer up their tribute of prayer and praise to that Supreme Power who had hitherto guided and blessed their efforts. All being assembled in front of the station, Captain Hudson delivered a short address, impressing on his hearers that the glory belonged not unto them, but unto Him who rules the raging of the sea, and holds the waters in the hollow of His hand. Prayers and psalms of thanksgiving were then read, after which all returned to the beach. Three such cheers now burst forth as none but English and American sailors can give; the hills and woods around echoed again and again, the crews of the ships joining in. The *Gorgon* fired a Royal salute of twenty-one guns, with American and English ensigns at her mastheads. The greatest credit is due to the *Gorgon* for the careful way in which she led the *Niagara*, and kept the course on the arc of the great circle. The compasses of the *Niagara* could not be relied on, owing to the shifting of position of the cable. On Sunday Divine service was performed at the station, at which many officers attended.

Monday, 9th.—Ships started for St. John's, and arrived there in the evening. Every flag in the town was hoisted in honour of their arrival, guns firing and bells ringing in every direction, concluding with a grand display of fireworks at night. On the 10th the Governor entertained a large party of officers from the American and English ships at dinner, with all the dignitaries of St. John's. A most magnificent ball was given by the inhabitants in the evening: all the good things of this life were in profusion.

Wednesday, 11th.—The *Niagara* sails to-day for New York, the *Gorgon* for Sydney, the *Porcupine* for England. The inhabitants of St. John's have vied with each other in showing civility and hospitality to the officers of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon*, and it is very pleasing to observe the great cordiality that exists and has existed between the officers and crews of these ships since they have been together.

The following details respecting Bull's Arm Bay, Newfoundland, the terminus of the American end of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, will doubtless be of interest to our readers:—

The Bay of Bull's Arm is at the west end of Trinity Bay, and separated from Placentia by a narrow isthmus of a mile and a half in breadth, the distance round by sea being upwards of 200. It is one of the many inlets and sounds which abound in Trinity Bay, and has been chosen owing to its situation with regard to the prevailing winds, which prevent it from being so frequently incumbered with the drifting icebergs annually sent down by the current from the Polar Regions. It is situated forty miles from the eastern promontory of the bay (Break-heart Point), but up the bay, in the centre of which the cable is laid, more encouraging names, and prophetic of the success which has attended this undertaking, are to be found, as "Heart's Desire," "Heart's Ease," "Heart's Content," and not far from the spot where the cable is landed "Hope All Bay." These places were named by some of the early navigators. Cabot, Sir Walter Raleigh, Hudson, and Sir Humphry Gilbert (who was unfortunately lost, with all his crew, in returning), all helped to explore the coast; and, more recently, the celebrated circumnavigator Cook, who first commenced his distinguished career as a surveyor in Placentia Bay.

Snug fishing villages, containing twenty to sixty houses, are now to be met with in most of these harbours, the largest of which is at Trinity, on the north side, and not far from its entrance. Here the magistrate and postmaster reside, and it contains a population of 1000 inhabitants, all more or less engaged in fishing. The people appear to be well off, and are principally of English or Irish descent, the children still retaining the accent of the countries from which their forefathers originally emigrated. Nature has so bountifully supplied the sea around them with fish for their support that they have neglected the soil for agricultural purposes, and are, consequently, dependent on imports for their supplies; although it has been

proved that corn and almost every kind of vegetable will grow during the short summer which they have from July to September.

Nothing of the interior of Newfoundland is known, except from Indian report and the journey of Mr. Cormack across the island from Trinity to George's Bay in 1822, he being the only white man who has penetrated the interior. It presents, therefore, a fine unexplored field for the naturalist or geologist.

It is expected that a week or two must still elapse before the Atlantic Telegraph can be opened to the public. As soon as the day is fixed, probably some national demonstrations in honour of the event will be generally arranged.

BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.—The traffic of this line, owing to the energy and sound discretion evinced in its management, has considerably increased, whilst the receipts of nearly all the other railways have experienced a great diminution. The half-yearly meeting was held on Tuesday at the Euston Hotel—Mr. H. Ingram, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that, notwithstanding the general depression of trade, the traffic returns of their line between Sleaford Junction and Sleaford for the last six months bore satisfactory comparison with those of the preceding half-year. They were respectively £3392 and £2761, showing an increase of £631 on the half-year. Those receipts yielded a disposable balance of £1238, and the directors recommended the payment of a dividend at the rate of 2s. 6d. per share for the half-year, which on 10,220 shares would amount to £1277. The permanent way, stations, and other works on the first portion of the line were completed and in excellent working order. On the portion of their line between Sleaford and Boston the road was completely formed, fenced, and ballasted to within a mile and a quarter of Swinehead, or to within six miles and a half of Boston. The interest on the whole of the debt, £25,000, for the Sleaford line, as well as several other charges incurred on account of the continuation of the line from Sleaford to Boston, were defrayed out of the receipts of the half-year. The report concluded with a reference to the arrears of calls—£8871—and stated that the directors would use every means in their power to enforce payment. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said it afforded him considerable pleasure, when there was a general falling off in the receipts of almost every other railway in the kingdom, to be able to announce that upon their line they had not only held their own, but had also had a considerable increase of traffic. The opinion he had always expressed with respect to the undertaking he would now adhere to, for the amount of their receipts justified his doing so, and he believed it would turn out one of the most successful, as well as one of the cheapest, both in cost of construction and in cost of management, in the kingdom. They were progressing with the line from Sleaford to Boston with as much dispatch as possible. Mr. Thomson seconded the motion. The report was then adopted, the dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A NEW Turkish loan for £5,000,000 has made its appearance this week. It is proposed that the first issue shall be for £3,000,000, at 85, and that the subscribers shall have the option of taking, until the 5th of October next, at the same price, the remainder upon paying a deposit of 20 per cent. The payments will fall due as follows:—15 per cent on the 8th inst., 15 per cent on the 8th of October, 20 per cent on the 8th of November, 15 per cent on the 8th of December, and 15 per cent on the 10th of January; besides the 5 per cent deposit required on application. "This loan," we are informed in the prospectus, "having for its special object a reform in the financial condition of Turkey, the Imperial Government engages that its proceeds shall be faithfully applied in the withdrawal of the inconvertible paper currency for which the Government is responsible; and at the earliest moment that a scheme shall be laid down for this purpose and published throughout the empire." The saving to the Ottoman Government every year by the proposed reform in its currency will be enormous, and we see no reason to anticipate any defalcations in meeting both interest and principal, as the customs and octroi duties at Constantinople are to be set aside for the special purpose of meeting the claims of English creditors, and as the amounts, as collected, are to be paid into the hands of persons of high integrity in Turkey. Although the applications for the loan were not so numerous on Thursday, the bulk of the £3,000,000—or first issue—was subscribed for. At one time during the week transactions were done in the Scrip at 1 to 1½ premium; but on Thursday the quotation fell to ½ and ¼ premium.

Throughout the week the market for English Securities has been far from active. Nevertheless, the fluctuations in prices have been comparatively trifling. The Unfunded Debt has shown signs of weakness. The demand for money for commercial purposes has somewhat improved, and the lowest quotation for sixty days' bills remains at 2½ per cent. Four months' paper is freely taken in Lombard-street at 3 to 3½ per cent. The supply of money in the hands of the various bankers is very large. The imports of bullion have been liberal, viz., £103,780 in gold from Australia, and £162,000 from the West Indies. The total amount still on passage from Australia is £1,250,000—some of the vessels being overdue. About £160,000 in gold has been sent into the Bank of England, and there has been no demand for gold for shipment. The exchanges, almost generally, are highly favourable, and silver at Shanghai is five per cent cheaper than bills. Hence we may safely assume that future shipments to the East will be on a very limited scale.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company held their last meeting on Wednesday.

Owing to about £400,000 of the last United States' loan for £2,000,000 having been sent to this country to be negotiated, very limited arrivals of bullion from New York may be anticipated till quite the end of the month.

The Emperor of Austria has decreed that the National Bank at Vienna shall resume cash payments on the 1st of November next.

The present packet has brought 32,400 dollars on account of the Mexican dividends, and the balance in the Bank of England—about 1 per cent—is to be distributed amongst the bondholders.

On Monday Home Securities were flat, and a shade easier. The Reduced were done at 97½ to 98½; Consols, for Money, 96½ to 97½; Ditto, for Account, 96½ to 97½; New Three per Cents, 97½ to 98½; India Debentures, 98½ to 99½; second issue, 98 and 97½; India Bonds, 11s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 35s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½; Bank Stock was 22½ to 22¾; and India Stock, 21½ to 21¾. Scarcely any change took place in the quotations on Tuesday:—Bank Stock touched 22¾; Reduced Three per Cents, 97½; Consols, for Transfer, 96½; New Three per Cents, 97½; Long Annuities, 1860, 1½; Ditto, 1865, 1½; New Two-and-a-half per Cents, 80½; India Debentures, 98½; India Bonds, 11s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 32s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½. There was no excitement in the market on Wednesday, and prices ruled about stationary:—The Three per Cents were 96½ to 97½; the Reduced, 97½ to 98½; New Three per Cents, 97½ to 98½; Long Annuities, 1865, 1½; India Debentures, first issue, 98½; Ditto, second issue, 97½; Exchequer Bonds, 100½; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 34s. prem. The market for Home Stocks was very flat on Thursday:—The Three per Cents were done at 96½ to 97½; the New Three per Cents, 97½ to 98½; the Reduced, 97½ to 98½; the New Two-and-a-half per Cents, 80 to 80½; Long Annuities, 18 11-16ths; Indian Loan Debentures, 98½; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 34s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½; India Stock was 21½ to 21¾.

Notwithstanding the announcement of the new loan, Turkish Securities have continued tolerably active, and prices have been fairly supported. Nearly all other Foreign Bonds have been dealt in to some extent, at full quotations. Annexed are the leading transactions during the week:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 103; Danish Three per Cents, 85; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 93; Ditto, for Account, 92½; Ditto, Urebarren, 80; Peruvian Three per Cents, 70½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 46; Russian Five per Cents, 113½; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 100½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91½; Spanish Three per Cents, 44; Spanish Passive, 10; Turkish Six per Cents, 95½; Turkish Four per Cents, 104½; Venezuela Two per Cents Deferred, 14½; French Three per Cents, 70½ 75c.; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 66; Dutch Four per Cent Certificates, 101½; and Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cent Dollar Bonds, 78½.

There has been a moderate business passing in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, as follows:—Agra and United Service, 68½; Australasia, 88; Commercial of London, 20½; London Chartered of Australia, 21½; London and County, 28; London Joint-Stock, 32½; London and Westminster, 46½; National Provincial of England, 77; Oriental, 37½; Ottoman, 18½; Union of Australia, 57½; Ditto, New, 50½.

The Miscellaneous Market has been very quiet. Compared with last week, however, very little change has taken place in the quotations:—Australasian Agricultural have marked 33½; Canada Company's Bonds, 119; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 113½; New Brunswick Ditto, 108½; New South Wales Government Five per Cents, 100½; Crystal Palace, 1½; Eastern Steam, 2½; European and American Steam, 2½; Netherlands Land Eight per Cent Preference, 18; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 82½; Ditto, New, 18; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 2½; Royal Mail Steam, 61½; South Australian Land, 40; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 5; Birmingham Canal, 92 ex div.; Grand Junction, 52½; Ditto, Guaranteed Six per Cent, 12; Rochdale, 84; Warwick and Napton, 9; East London, 116½; Ditto, Four per Cent Preference, 27; Ditto, Five per Cent Preference, 28; Southwark and Vauxhall, 96; Hungerford-bridge, 6½; Waterloo, Old Annuities of £8, 30; Ditto, New, of £7, 20½.

The Railway Share Market has been rather heavy, when compared with last week, and prices have had a drooping tendency. The account has passed off well, and the rates of "continuation" have been trifling. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Abergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6½ ex div.; Bristol and Exeter, 91 ex div.; Caledonian, 84½;

Chester and Holyhead, 33½; Cornwall, 4½; Eastern Counties, 59½ ex div.; East Lancashire, 90½ ex New; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 25½; Great Western, 50½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 92½ ex New; London and Brighton, 109½; London and North-Western, 88½ ex div.; Ditto Bight, 53; London and South-Western, 91½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 32½; Midland, 94½ ex div.; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 67 ex div.; Norfolk, 62½ ex div.; North-Eastern—Berwick, 91 ex div.; Ditto, Leeds, 44½ ex div.; Ditto, York, 71 ex div.; North Staffordshire, 12; South-Eastern, 70; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 13½ ex div.; West-End of London and Crystal Palace, A, 38.

MINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincoln, 144½; Midland—Bradford, 96 ex div.; Northern and Eastern, 58 ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 121 ex div.; Ditto Four-and-a-half per Cent, 106 ex div.; Great Western Four-and-a-half per Cent, 92; Ditto Four per Cent, 84½; Ditto Five per Cent, 97; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 70 ex div.; North British, 109; Stockton and Darlington, B Six per Cent, 33½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Ceylon, 3½; East Indian, 105; Grand Trunk of Canada, 35 ex option; Great India Peninsula, 21; Ditto, New, 2½; Madras, 20½.

FOREIGN.—Lombardo-Venetian, 10; Northern of France, 38½; Southern of France, 22½.

In Mining Shares very little has been done.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, August 30.—The supply of English wheat—both old and new—on offer to-day was moderate. For good and fine parcels we had a fair demand, at full prices; but inferior qualities changed hands slowly, at barely late rates. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—met a dull inquiry; nevertheless, the quotations were supported. We had a fair demand for both English and foreign barley, at fully previous rates. Must, too, was firm in prices. Good sound oats changed hands steadily, on former terms; but damp parcels were the turn lower. Beans and peas moved off freely, at extreme rates; but flour met a dull inquiry.

September 1.—Nearly all kinds of grain sold to a fair extent. In prices, however, compared with Monday, no change took place.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 47s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 51s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 46s.; rye, 30s. to 38s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 37s. to 41s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 55s. to 61s.; brown ditto, 52s. to 54s.; Kingston and Ware, 55s. to 67s.; Chevalier, 67s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire best oats, 23s. to 28s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 35s.; Yugoslav and Cork, black, 22s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 22s. to 23s.; tick beans, 37s. to 39s.; vetch peas, 42s. to 44s.; maple, 42s. to 46s.; white, 40s. to 44s.; boliers, 41s. to 43s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s.; town households, 38s. to 39s.; country marks, 30s. to 32s. per 280 lb.; American, 20s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 33s. to 37s. per sack.

Seeds.—Mustard-seed has moved off slowly, at drooping prices. Canary is rather cheaper, and other goods continue dull. Cakes support previous rates.

Livestock.—English, crushing, 66s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 65s. to 68s.; hempered, 40s. to 46s. per quarter; cullers, 30s. to 32s. per bush; brown mustard-seed, 8s. to 11s.; ditto, white, 12s. to 14s.; tares, 11s. to 13s. per bush; English rapeseed, 61s. to 68s. per quarter. Lined calves, English, £10 0s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; rape cakes, £6 0s. to £6 5s. per ton. Canary seed, 82s. to 92s. per quarter; red clover, 40s. to 46s.; ditto, white, 50s. to 56s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 42s. 6d.; barley, 34s. 6d.; oats, 27s. 10d.; rye, 34s. 0d.; beans, 47s. 8d.; peas, 43s. 8d.

The 8½c Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 41s. 11d.; barley, 31s. 9d.; oats, 27s. 11d.; rye, 33s. 11d.; beans, 45s. 0d.; peas, 42s. 6d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 84,300; barley, 12,922; oats, 4,307; rye, 373; beans, 1279; peas, 459 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly, at about previous currencies. Privately the demand is inactive, at 84d. to 10d. per lb.

Sugar.—In nearly all raw sugars a full average business has been transacted, and, in some few instances, the quotations have advanced ½d. to 1s. per cwt. The refined market is steady, at 52s. to 53s. 6d. per cwt. for brown lumps, and 48s. to 47s. for pieces.

Coffee.—Although the supply in warehouse is still very extensive, the demand rules steady, and prices generally are well supported.

Rice.—Compared with last week the demand is much less active. In the quotations, however, change has taken place.

Provisions.—For most kinds of butter the demand may be considered steady, at fully last week's prices. Bacon sells steadily, at extreme rates. Hams and lard are firm; but other provisions are a slow inquiry.

Tallow.—The demand is steady, on rather higher terms. P.Y.C. on the spot, 50s. to 51s.; and for the last three months' delivery, 48s. 6d. to 50s. 6d. per cwt.

Oil.—Lined oil is in moderate request, at 33s. per cwt. on the spot. Rape is quiet, at 24d. to 24½ lb. Fine palm is worth 23s. and fine coconut, 437. Turpentine is steady. Spirits are worth 36s. to 37s., and rough is selling at 3s. to 3s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—Most kinds of rum are in fair request, and prices are well supported. Proof Leewards, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; and East India, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy and grain spirits are a slow inquiry.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 23 8s. to 24 10s.; clover ditto, 24 5s. to 25 10s.; and straw, 11 10s. to 12 10s. per load. Trade firm.

Coal.—Wylm, 13s. 6d.; Gosforth, 15s. 3d.; Riddell, 15s. 3d.; Eden Main, 16s.; Bradly's Hetton, 18s. 6d.; Haswell, 17s. 6d.; Hetton, 17s. 6d.; Lambton, 17s. per ton.

Hops.—About 100 pockets of new hops have come to hand in excellent condition. The plantation accounts are favourable, and the duty is called 235,000. In yearling and old hops so little is doing that the quotations have advanced ½d. to 1s. per cwt.

Wool.—Since the close of the public sales very little business has been transacted either in foreign or colonial wool. Prices, however, are firmly supported. English wool sells steadily, at very full prices.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and in excellent condition. Prices rule very low—viz., from 4s. to 9s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, September 2).—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with beasts, and their general quality was very inferior. Prime breeds sold readily, at fully Monday's currency, the best Scots producing quite 4s. 10d. per 8 lb.; otherwise the best trade ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices. We had a good demand for prime sheep, at extreme rates—the best old Downs being worth 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8 lb.; other kinds of sheep were a slow inquiry, but not cheaper. Lambs were in moderate supply, and heavy request 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. There was a brisk trade for calves—the supply of which was rather limited—at an improvement in value of 4d. per 8 lb. Pigs and milch cows sold readily, at full quotations. Per 8 lb. to sink the calf—Coarse, and inferior breeds, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 3d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, 4s. 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; inferior, 4s. 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; sheep, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woulded sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 2s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; lambs, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; sucking calves, 19s. to 24s.; and quarter-old calves, 19s. to 20s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1164; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 9000; calves, 340; pigs, 301. Foreign: Beasts, 23; sheep and lambs, 39; calves, 39; cows, 39.

Sheep and Lamb Sales.—The demand generally may be considered steady, as follows:—Beet, from 3s. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27.

BANKRUPTS.

E. Morgan, Cheapside, stationer.—C. Powell and E. Cooke, Hercules Chambers, Old Broad-street, mining-shed dealers.—J. W. Cully, Coleman-street, wine merchant.—J. and G. Stones, Smithwick, Staffordshire, iron manufacturers.—R. Gray, Nottingham, glass maker.—W. F. P. Bryant, Bridgford, Glamorganshire, ironfounder and agricultural implement maker.—J. Jones, King's-road, Chelsea, draper.—R. W. Saunders, Thame, Oxford, saddler.—T. Nicholson, Lydney, Gloucestershire, coal merchant.—George Moreton, Liverpool, boot and shoe dealer.—W. Shaw, Liverpool, ironmonger.—J. W. Hedley, Durham, plumber.—H. Wilson, Liverpool, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. SAWERS, Stirling, agent.—R. MILLER, Glasgow, carter.—W. KENNEDY, Kilmichael, Ayrshire, farmer.—D. ROBERTSON, Perth, grocer.—J. POLSON, deceased, Moy, farmer.—THALLON and CO., Leith, merchants.—H. MELDRUM, Dunfermline, manufacturer.—W. THOMPSON, Dalkeith, clock and watchmaker.—J. CAMPBELL, Auchtermuchty, fisher.—J. WALKER, Glasgow, commission merchant.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Dragon Guards: Brevet Major C. S. Hutchison to be Major; Lieut. G. E. Jarvis to be Captain.
2nd Dragons: Surgeon A. P. Lockwood to be Surgeon.
4th Light Dragoons: Serg.-Major J. W. Kelly to be Cornet.
8th: Cornet T. Richards to be Lieutenant; Regimental Serg.-Major J. Pickworth to be Riding Master; Surgeon J. H. Lewlyn to be Surgeon.
Lieut. W. H. Home to be Captain.
16th: W

NEW MUSIC, &c.

Either of the Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.
 Lists of Prices, with remarks on the construction of watches, gratis
 and post-free on application. Every watch is warranted.
 Any watch selected will be sent carriage-free to any part of Great
 Britain or Ireland upon receipt of a remittance of the amount.

room Pianoforte, equal in tone and touch to the finest Semi-Grand, prices from 33 Guineas; are only to be had in London, at 56, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; and of all the principal country Musicsellers.

Sold in packets by Horniman's Agents in all parts of the kingdom.

in Packets of 6d. and 1s ; and Family Canisters, at 2s, 5s, and 10s each.



MR. CHARLES T. BRIGHT, CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THIS gentleman, the chief engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and under whose superintendence the extraordinary feat of laying the Atlantic cable between Ireland and Newfoundland has just been accomplished, has long been one of the foremost of the small band of scientific men to whom we are indebted for the grand system of telegraphic communication which now ramifies throughout the civilised world.

Mr. Bright has been connected with the telegraphs of this country for a long time, and, as engineer of the Magnetic Telegraph, carried out the extensive lines of that company. He was one of the original projectors of the Atlantic line, and mainly contributed, by his experimental researches, and the influence which his reputation commanded, to the formation of the Atlantic Telegraph Company in 1856.

In our Journal of last week will be found an interesting report from Mr. Bright, written in his capacity as engineer-in-chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in which is given a full account of the laying of that portion of the cable which was contained in the *Agamemnon*.

GENERAL JACOBS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN JACOB, C.B., was born at Woolavington, near Bridgewater, Somersetshire, in January, 1812; was educated by his father, the late Rev. S. L. Jacob, until he attained the age of fourteen years, when he entered the Hon. East India Company's military seminary at Addiscombe, where he remained two years; and, in the spring of 1829, sailed for India as a cadet in the Bombay Artillery. As a lad he was bold, frank, generous, and high-spirited—

a skilful mechanic, and fond of athletic exercises. During the earlier part of his career in India he displayed considerable zeal in the performance of his military duties, and employed his leisure time in practical mechanics, or in field sports; he became a mighty hunter of the wild hog, and was known as a fearless and skilful rider. When the first Affghan war broke out Lieutenant Jacob accompanied the army of Lord Keane as far as Upper Scinde, where he was left to assist in keeping open the communications, &c. In 1839-40 he took a part in Major Billamore's successful expedition against the hill tribes of Cutchee, in the command of a company of Artillery, which he was instructed to raise and organise for the purpose, and received honourable mention for his services on this occasion. In the beginning of 1842 he was appointed to the command of the Scinde Horse (a corps which had been raised about two years previously, and was then about 500 strong), and was placed in political charge of the Cutchee frontier. The regiment was shortly after increased to 600 of all ranks, and, under Lieutenant Jacob's command, became vastly improved in organisation and discipline, although it had previously gained much renown on several occasions. During the year 1842 he was actively and successfully employed in preserving tranquillity in Cutchee, and, when General England and his army retired from Afghanistan, took effective measures for protecting the line of march from the attacks of the predatory hordes, and received the thanks of General England for his services in bringing about the "marvellous tranquillity" of the country on this occasion. The

services of the Scinde Horse and its commander during the year 1842 were also warmly acknowledged by Major (now General Sir James) Outram, the Political Agent in Scinde and Beloochistan, who said that to them it was owing that, "for the first time within the memory of man, Cutchee and Upper Scinde have been for a whole year entire free from the irruptions of the hill tribes, &c." The Scinde Horse were then ordered to join the army of Sir Charles Napier, and played a conspicuous part in the campaign that followed, covering themselves with glory at the battles of Meeanee, Hyderabad, and Shah-dad-poor. At this latter place Captain Jacob, with a force of about 800 men of all arms, attacked the army of Shere Mahomed, consisting of from 8000 to 10,000 men, and utterly defeated and dispersed it. In 1844 Captain Jacob was empowered to reorganise his regiment and increase its numbers. In 1845 he was enabled, through his intimate knowledge of the country and its inhabitants, to render important services to Sir Charles Napier during his campaign against the plundering tribes of Cutchee; and in the beginning of 1846 he was instructed to raise a second regiment of Sindhar cavalry, both regiments to be under his command, and together numbering 1600 men. At the commencement of 1847 Captain Jacob was again placed in charge of the frontier of Scinde, which had then for some time been in a most disturbed state, the country being a continual scene of rapine and bloodshed, the troops stationed there being shut up in forts, provisioned from a distance as if they were at sea, and affording no protection to the people of the country.

The arrival of Captain Jacob and the Scinde Horse soon changed all this. The forts were destroyed as useless, a system of patrols

was established along the frontier, and the men of the Scinde Horse, fully understanding that they were placed there to protect the people of the country, not themselves, invariably fell upon every body of marauders they met with, regardless of odds, and were as invariably victorious, until at length resistance to them was scarcely ever thought of. None were allowed to bear arms except those who were in the employ of the British Government; and no retaliation, under any circumstances, was permitted. Wells were dug, canals cut, roads and bridges constructed, justice firmly and impartially administered, and free trade encouraged. Confidence was thus



GENERAL JACOBS, OF THE SCINDE HORSE.

restored, cultivation increased. The robbers being everywhere discomfited and treated as vulgar criminals, plundering came to be considered disreputable, and the most inveterate marauders gradually settled down into honest cultivators of the soil; fields and gardens took the place of arid deserts; on the site of the old mud fort of Khaunghur there sprang up the thriving town of Jacobabad (containing now some 10,000 inhabitants), and the district around became as peaceful and flourishing as any part of British India. This is not the place to narrate the exploits of the Scinde Horse, but we may mention that a detachment, under the command of Lieutenant Malcolm, took a part in the last campaign against the Sikhs, gaining fresh renown, especially at the battle of Goojerat. Major Jacob begged hard to be allowed to accompany his men on this campaign, but his request was refused, as his services on the frontier were deemed too important for him to be spared. In 1851 Major Jacob published some "Remarks on the Bengal Army," which brought down upon him the wrath of his military superiors, but the truth and accuracy of which have since been only too clearly and painfully demonstrated by the recent events in India. In 1854 Major Jacob was intrusted with the task of negotiating a treaty with the Khan of Kelat, which he succeeded in doing to the entire satisfaction of the Governor-General of India. For many years previously to his residence at Jacobabad Major Jacob had turned his attention to the improvement of rifled firearms, and he had now been carrying on a variety of experiments on a scale probably unequalled even by public bodies elsewhere. Scores of rifles "of all sorts and descriptions" were tried, while "powder and lead were expended by the ton." He succeeded at last in perfecting a description of rifle and rifle bullet as much superior to the Minié in range and efficiency as that weapon is to the old musket; his "percussion rifle shells" form a new feature in modern warfare, and



VICTORIA, THE CHIEF TOWN OF VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

would render it all but impossible for a battery of field artillery as at present constituted to keep the field, having been repeatedly proved perfectly effective at the distance of upwards of a mile. In 1855 he was made Lieut.-Colonel, and in the following year he was appointed by the Marquis of Dalhousie Acting Commissioner of Scinde during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Frere on sick leave.

No sooner was Lieut.-Colonel Jacob installed in his new office at Kurrachee, than, carrying out the principles which he had found so successful on the northern frontier, he issued a proclamation abolishing the system of forced labour which had been suffered to prevail in Scinde, and which he regarded as little better than slavery under a different name; and soon after struck an effectual blow against the practice of torture by the native police, by forbidding them under any circumstances to receive the confession of a criminal, and making the doing so a punishable offence. At the beginning of 1857 he was, for his political services in Scinde, &c., honoured by being appointed Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army. Previous to this he had accompanied the expedition to Persia, as Commander of the Cavalry Division, with the rank of Brigadier-General; and on the termination of the war, after the departure of General Sir James Outram, with a part of the army, was left at Bushire, as Commander-in-Chief of the forces remaining in Persia. On the final evacuation of Bushire, General Jacob embarked for India, and was ordered to proceed immediately to Scinde. He returned accordingly to his old residence at Jacobabad, and was invested with the entire political and military charge of the frontier. He has lately received orders to raise a third regiment of cavalry, the whole to form a brigade under his command; we believe it is also in contemplation to place a brigade of Infantry (Rifles) and a corps of Horse Artillery under his orders, the whole to form a "frontier field force" for special service.

At the outbreak of the revolt in India one of the regiments of the Scinde Horse was with the army in Persia, the other being left in charge of the frontier, in company with a Bengal regiment of cavalry; but this last was so far from being of any assistance, that the duties of the Scinde Horse were rendered still more arduous by their having to keep watch over this regiment, in which symptoms of disaffection appeared. Nevertheless, the tranquillity of the Scinde frontier in this trying time remained undisturbed, a plot which was set on foot by one of the native chiefs of Cutchee being nipped in the bud, through the fidelity of others whom he endeavoured to seduce, and the leader quietly arrested.

To fully appreciate the discipline and fidelity of the Scinde Horse we must bear in mind that it is drawn from precisely the same sources as the army of Bengal; there are neither Scindees nor Berochies in its ranks; the men are all Hindoostanees, principally from Northern and Central India—districts which have been the very heart and focus of the revolt—and that there are only three European officers to each regiment; indeed, for many years there were only five European officers to both regiments, as they both had the same commanding officer. About three-fourths of the men are Mahomedans, the rest Hindoos, Brahmans, as well as others; yet they handle and use the "greased cartridges" without scruple. Owing to his presence being required elsewhere, General Jacob has been prevented from taking any active part against the mutineers in Hindoostan, but a detachment of the Scinde Horse forms part of a force now operating against the rebels in Central India.

In person General Jacob is rather above the middle stature, spare, and muscular; possessing an iron constitution, which, combined with his great mental and physical energy, has rendered him hitherto proof against even the deadly climate of Upper Scinde and Cutchee; a climate, however, which is already improving in consequence of the increased cultivation brought about by his own wise and beneficent administration.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

THIS place, a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, bids fair, on account of its position with regard to the gold fields in British Columbia, speedily to become a large town. Already the plans of noble streets have been laid out, and the lots have been bought up with avidity. Victoria is situated on the southerly extremity of Vancouver's Island. It is nearly opposite the mouth of Fraser River, which falls into the Gulf of Georgia, separating Vancouver's Island from the mainland. The Bay of Victoria runs in a zigzag shape, two long, sharp promontories on the southward hiding the town from view until the voyager gets close to it. A long, low sand spit juts out into it, which makes the entrance hazardous for large vessels at some little distance below the town, and higher up the anchorage is shallow.

The town of Victoria stands nobly on a fine eminence, a beautiful plateau, on the rocky shore of the bay of the same name. Generations yet to come will pay grateful tribute to the sagacity and good taste of the man who selected it. There is no finer site for a city in the world. The plateau drains itself on every side by the natural

depressions which intersect it, and there is space enough to build a Paris on. The views also are good. Across the strait is the Olympian range, washed by the sea; towards the interior are picturesque views of wooded hills; opposite is the fine woodland scenery of the country intervening between it and Esquimaux—the Victoria Arm, glimpses of which, as seen through the foliage, look like a series of inland lakes; while in the front, just at the beholder's feet, is the bay itself and its tributaries, or arms rather—James's Bay, &c.—always beautiful; and behind, towards the south-east end of the island, is a view of great beauty and grandeur—a cluster of small islands, San Juan and others, water in different channels, straits, and creeks, and two enormous mountains in the far distance, covered from base to summit with perpetual snow: these are the Mounts Baker and Rainier, in Washington Territory. Such are a few of the beauties which surround Victoria.

The prominent object in making the approach to Victoria by water is the Hudson's Bay Company's fort, built on a rocky bluff in the foreground of the picture. This fort consists of a high wooden inclosure of palisades, with wooden bastions at two diagonal corners, where several guns are mounted in two galleries. One of the bastions enfilades the front and south side of the square, and the other defends the back and north side. In the inclosure are the buildings for the transaction of the Company's business, and for the residence of some of its officers.

The following amusing account of the state of things at Vioriac recently appeared in the *Times*, from a Correspondent who had just made a trip to Vancouver's Island from San Francisco:—"I could have written a pretty correct account of the state of Victoria without going out of my office. It is the San Francisco of 1849 reproduced; and the republication of one of my letters of that period would save me the trouble of sketching the new city. The same hurry-scurry, hurly-burly, dirt, dust, inconvenience, bad living, bad housing, cheating, and lying. The sudden metamorphosis from a quiet little hamlet of some 400 souls to a huge hive of from 6000 to 7000 brigands, produced by the same causes, confirms the comparison. The life is very primitive, tents being the habitation of the majority. The Californians, who have flocked to the place with the view of bettering their broken fortunes, have run up the price of land to an absurd figure. I was asked £20 a front foot for a lot in a side street—that is to say, for a clay bank, 100 feet by 70 feet, 10,000 dollars. Everything has risen to famine prices. A man with a horse and cart will earn £10 a day. All this, however, will soon pass away."

Twenty thousand persons are supposed to have left California, and ten thousand to have gone from Oregon and Washington Territory, all for Fraser River. The majority of these passed through Victoria. The sudden influx of such a multitude, composed of such materials, must have imposed upon the representatives of the Hudson's Bay Company a severe tax. The full weight of it fell upon the Governor, Mr. Douglas, and well has he sustained his part. In Victoria a commissioner of police and men under him have been appointed, and the peace and good order of the place are admirably preserved. Governor Douglas also went to the mines—settled disputes between Whites and Indians, instructed both parties in their rights and duties, appointed authorities to administer justice on the spot, explained the law to the American miners, and set matters generally in the best order that circumstances would admit.

The physical aspects and natural history of Vancouver's Island are thus described:—"Independently of the adjacent territories, the favourable position occupied by Vancouver Island with reference to the China and Japan trade and the islands of the Pacific renders it peculiarly suited for being the emporium of an extended commerce; and, from the fact of its possessing numerous excellent harbours, there is no reason why it may not at some future period command the principal portion of the trade between the archipelago of the Pacific and the continent of America. The climate is very agreeable, resembling that of England, but, on the whole, much milder. It generally rains and snows from October to March, and during the rest of the year a parching heat prevails. The winds along the coast in winter are from the south-east, varying from that to the south-west, with occasional heavy northerly gales, and in the summer from the north and north-west. The soil under cultivation proves to be adapted for the production of excellent wheat crops. Captain Wilkes, of the United States' Navy, estimates 'the produce, whether from farm or garden, as of the finest character. The wheat weighs 63 lb. to the bushel, and 600 acres produced 7000 bushels. Barley yields twenty bushels to the acre, though oats do not thrive well; but peas, beans, and potatoes yield abundantly. Strawberries and gooseberries (the former nearly ripe), and salad gone to seed, were seen at Nisqually on the 15th May. Cattle find natural hay all the year round, and multiply with astonishing rapidity.' 'Generally speaking,' says Colonel Colquhoun Grant, 'the climate is both agreeable and healthy; and not a single death, that I am aware of, has occurred among the adults from disease during the six years that I have been acquainted with the island.'"

THE LAWS OF BANKING.—BANK-NOTES.

THE lately-published report of the Committee to inquire into the Bank Act shows us that banking, like public-house keeping, is one of the businesses that are yet subject to especial legislation, and as it is not, according to common repute, well managed, a description of it may now be acceptable to our readers. Banking is the art of economising currency and distributing capital. It implies the co-existence of many persons and much wealth. It was as unknown in ancient Greece and Rome as founding cannon or printing. It is a part of the life of modern cities, and came into being in Italy about the middle of the fifteenth century. The Bank of England, not the most ancient but the most renowned of our banks, dates only from 1694. At present the art is diffused throughout the world. No great city is without its banker; many towns have several bankers; and in the United States, where there are 1400 banks, every village has its banker. Like every existing art, it grew with the development of society from some natural peculiarities. As the distinct qualities of medals and wood give rise to the different trades of the founder and the carpenter, so the peculiar qualities of metallic money and of paper currency call into existence the art of the banker.

"Money is power," and "Money, like muck, does no good till it is spread," are old sayings which indicate the origin of the art. The first banker or goldsmith was a wealthy man of good repute, who lent money, and who, finding that he could lend with advantage more than he had, also borrowed it. Like a modern savings-bank, he took in small sums, that would otherwise have been buried for safety or dissipated in extravagance. He was a reservoir for money only to diffuse it for his own advantage and the advantage of his customers. He soon became the centre of all the money transactions of his neighbourhood, knew the borrowers and the lenders, and could readily distinguish safe from unsafe customers. As paper currency of manifold kinds, such as bills and notes, came into use, he best knew the value of each kind, and his business increased with the increase of all sorts of promises to pay. He negotiated them for other traders, and through him traders made their payments. He kept not only the spare money, but the credits and accounts, of his customers. He saved them trouble, and often, by his knowledge, protected them from loss. Being of great use, and much trusted, he naturally became one of the great chiefs of the commercial world.

In this capacity his promises to pay came to possess a peculiar value. Many of his customers wished to use at once the drafts they had on the future, and discounted them with their banker. For these obligations to pay hereafter he exchanged his own promises to pay on demand, which all his customers and the whole neighbourhood were willing to accept. From being the keeper of other people's money, and from enjoying the general confidence, his promises to pay on demand were much more generally convenient than the promises of other tradesmen to pay in future, and were substituted for them in general use. Such is a brief and rough sketch of the origin of bankers' notes: they are nothing more than his promises to pay, but they grew as naturally from his business as drafts and bills on the future grew from the business of the merchant or manufacturer.

Banking is now subdivided into banks of deposit and banks of circulation; and, of the latter, some only issue what are called circular notes, payable at the counters of their correspondents in almost every city of Europe or America. So refined and extensive has the business now become that its ramifications are universal, and it connects the whole commercial world in one web of credit. Some banks are established in country places, and are called land-banks; others serve exclusively the wants of trade, and would on no account meddle with a security for money based on landed property. Some charge a commission on the business they do; others allow interest on the money left in their keeping. Some, like the great Bank of Hamburg, merely keep accounts, and transfer credits and debts from one customer to another. Only in conjunction with many other arts, many persons, and much business can banking come into existence; and only as it serves them or promotes the general welfare can it be successfully carried on. To prescribe rules for the exercise of this or any other growing art is clearly beyond the province of the legislator, and he only brings his functions into disrepute, as he has done by the Act of 1844, by attempting to regulate it.

When the Bank of England was projected, monopolies were in favour at Court, and it was customary to barter the rights of the people for the supply of its extravagance. For a loan of £1,200,000 a charter was granted to the Bank of England, and by it and successive charters a great monopoly in its favour was established. No other bank was allowed to have more than six partners; and the right to issue notes was taken away from all other bankers within a certain distance of the metropolis. The charter did not confer on it the right to issue notes; that was necessarily a right inherent in the business of banking. To issue promises to pay is clearly a right in every man, and is properly recognised at common law. The Bank charter took away that right from other banks. At first the Bank of England issued no notes below £20, and not till 1793 did it issue notes below £10. After 1797 it issued £2 and £1 notes. About the period of the American War some banks issued notes for a few shillings—an evil which would have soon brought its own correction; but it gave occasion to establish a general but unnecessary restriction on the right. Small notes, of a certain denomination, being more convenient than the coin, superseded it; and then it was imagined that the issue of such notes was a gross infringement of Prerogative. But promises to pay the coin of the realm merely economise its use. The Crown, though it may have ceased to supply, still possesses the privilege to regulate, the coin. A banker might promise to pay ounces of silver, or quarter-ounces of gold, and his notes would be equally valid, though not so convenient. He really recognises the Prerogative when he promises to pay its coins. That he economises the use of them is an advantage. He thereby facilitates production, whence arises a necessity for more metallic currency. Here 20,000,000 sovereigns have been added to the circulation; and in America 400,000,000 dollars of gold have been poured into use since the discovery of the precious metal in California. There is as great a necessity as ever, both here and in the United States, for the exercise of the prerogative of coinage; and, if the banker does not trespass on that, by promising to pay money three months after date, he is guiltless of all offence in promising to pay it on demand. Not on this account, in fact, did the Bank charter take away his rights; but, after the Government had pledged the rights of the public to the Bank for a loan, it thought itself in honour bound to continue the bargain.

To have perfect paper currency, the principle from which it flows must be allowed a free course. It originated in credit, in the business relations of different classes, and to issue it is part of the business of the banker. He must be allowed freely to use it. If it be no part of the duty of the State to regulate his business any more than the business of the engineer, the State has no right to interfere with this small portion of his business. Why should he be worse treated than any other citizen? Why should his honest exertions to promote his welfare not be honoured as well as the exertions of painters and sculptors?

It is supposed that bankers by issuing notes may injure others. Of what class may not this be equally supposed? Lately the bulk of the working classes suffered severely from a collapse of credit with which issuing bankers had nothing to do. Medical men sometimes kill their patients; lawyers plunder their clients; adulteration and cheating are said to be general amongst traders. Landlords and clergymen run into debt and defraud their creditors. "Booksellers drink their wine out of author's skulls." Even legislators and Governments, by their mistake or their follies, inflict great evils on the trusting people. That evil may result from every art or business is the lot of humanity, and this possible consequence no more justifies a restriction on the issue of bank-notes than it justifies the suppression of the learned professions. In modern times every law extending freedom to trade has been successful, and only by giving freedom to banking can the laws concerning this branch of business be of service to the community.



DONATI'S COMET.

The above diagram gives the position and course of the comet to the end of September, shortly after which time it will be lost in the rays of the sun. For the benefit of those observers who may possess a telescope mounted equatorially, or who should wish to trace its path or position with respect to the cardinal points and the horizon by means of a celestial globe, divided in the usual manner according to right ascension and declination, the following places may be useful:—

	R.A.	Declin. N.		R.A.	Declin. N.
September 4	161° 20'	34° 47'	September 23	179° 13'	36° 24'
" 10	165° 32'	35° 40'	" 23	181° 0'	38° 30'
" 17	171° 10'	36° 33'			

As the comet moves very regularly and slowly during the above interval, those positions will enable the observer to find it at any intermediate time. The relative brightness of the comet during the month of September has been calculated as follows, from which it will be seen that we may expect it to be bright enough to be visible without the assistance of any telescope. It would doubtless be visible at the present time if favourably situated, but it is unfortunately placed too near the horizon as soon as darkness sets in, and too much obscured by the mists prevalent in that quarter to be seen by the most keen-sighted, just at present; but as the evenings are

growing shorter, and the moonlight is absent, it will doubtless be seen in a few days.

	CALCULATED BRIGHTNESS OF COMET.		CALCULATED BRIGHTNESS OF COMET.
August 20 4.5	September 13 3.5
" 23 1.2	" 21 6.7
Sept. 5 17.4	" 29 13.0

On the night of August 30 a well-defined but short tail was seen for the first time to the comet, which was then very bright and large.

CONSULS.—The Queen has approved of Mr. James B. Hayne as Consul at Turk's Island for the United States of America; of Mr. J. M. Vanderspar to be Consul at Point de Galle for his Majesty the King of the Belgians; of Mr. Benjamin Isaac as Consul in London for the Republic of New Granada; and of Mr. George William Jones as Vice-Consul at Newport (Monmouthshire) for his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Mr. Alexander T. Galt, whose name stands in the list of the Canadian Ministry as "Inspector-General," is the youngest son of the novelist, whose family have all for a long time been resident in Canada.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION IN BIRMINGHAM.

The body now known as the British—but which commenced its career as the Northern and Midland Counties—Chess Association, held its fifth annual meeting in the rooms of the Queen's College on the Tuesday and the three following days of last week. The previous meetings were held—two at Manchester, one at Liverpool, and one at Leamington. The meeting for 1856 was appointed to be held in Birmingham, but for certain reasons it was postponed till the spring of 1857, and it was then transferred to Manchester, in consequence of the attractions offered by the Art-Treasures Exhibition. The society is managed by a president, two vice-presidents, council, and secretary, aided by a local committee, to superintend the details connected with the meetings. The whole of the officers were, until last year, elected annually, the secretary being, in every instance, the gentleman holding that office in the chess club of the town in which the meeting was held. This plan was found to be objectionable, since the business of the society was continually falling into strange hands, and nothing like permanence of membership or of income was established. At the Manchester meeting last year it was determined to appoint a permanent staff—Lord Lyttelton being nominated as president, Lord Cremorne and Sir John Blundell as vice-presidents, Dr. Freeman as secretary, and various representatives of leading chess clubs as the council.

The proceedings at the meetings have been different in the various years. As a general rule it has been customary to offer prizes of handsome ivory chessmen to be contended for by different chess clubs, and to retain at considerable expense certain distinguished players both of this and other countries. The same plan was originally determined upon for the Birmingham meeting, a fee of £70 having been offered to the young American Philidor, Paul Morphy, to induce him to come over. By some accident he did not receive the letters in which this offer was made and repeated. Consequently, no answer was received from him, and other arrangements had to be made. After taking the advice of more than one eminent player, the committee resolved to make no professional engagements, but to offer substantial prizes to be played for in a tournament open to all who chose to join in it, on payment of a small entrance fee. The advantage in this plan is in its leading to serious combats, instead of the sham fights got up among combatants not interested in the result. The Birmingham meeting was originally fixed to be held in June, but it was obliged to be postponed until August, in consequence of the uncertainty that arose as the attendance of Mr. Morphy. Singularly enough, that gentleman came over to England just in time for the June appointment (though he had never received letters of invitation, which had been forwarded to him). Conceiving, however, that a contest dependent on a rubber of three games resembled a lottery rather than a fair trial of skill, which is no doubt true, Mr. Morphy declined the combat, much to the regret of all present. Guided by notices he had seen in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, he came to Birmingham the very day before the meeting was to be held. After hearing an explanation of what had taken place, he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the new arrangement, promised to attend the meeting, and was one of the first to enter his name as a combatant in the grand tournament. At the last moment, greatly to every one's disappointment, he wrote to say he could not engage in the tournament, but he promised to come down in the course of the meeting, a promise which he fulfilled. Two prizes were offered to be contended for in the tournament, one of sixty guineas for the winner, and one of twenty guineas for the second player. These handsome stakes assisted to bring down a large attendance of celebrated players, as will appear when we come to describe the play. A special point of interest connected with this passage of arms was the probable meeting of Messrs. Staunton and Morphy. Mr. Staunton has always attended the meetings of the association, and his presence was to be depended upon in this instance. Until Monday last there was equal reason to calculate on Mr. Morphy also being present. A match between those players for a stake of £500 has long been talked of, and the whole chess world was in expectation of their having a little preliminary skirmish at the Birmingham meeting.

In the course of this day the company were gratified by the arrival of Mr. Morphy, who came down by a midday train. He declined entering upon any serious play until he had had a night's rest, but he gave a few samples of his brilliant style in friendly games with some of the gentlemen present. On Friday the tournament only progressed one step, Mr. Falkbeer winning a game of Mr. Brien. Messrs. Staunton and Löwenthal did not recommence hostilities, their game being postponed in order that they might witness the stupendous achievement of Mr. Morphy, which consisted of his playing simultaneously eight games, without seeing the board in any. His opponents were Lord Lyttelton, the Rev. Mr. Salmon, Messrs. Avery, Kipping, Rhodes, Freeman, Carr, and Wills. The play commenced about noon, and by six o'clock all the games were finished, Mr. Morphy winning six; losing one (to Mr. Kipping), and drawing one (with Mr. Avery.) The eight players were seated at tables placed along one room, and Mr. Morphy sat in another room by himself. The moves were called to him by a gentleman who kindly officiated as what may be termed the interpreter. Probably nothing has ever surpassed this as an exhibition of memory and intellectual power. Not only did Mr. Morphy bear in mind the whole succession of moves on both sides of the board, but he played some really profound games, as may be supposed from his winning against such opponents as Messrs. Salmon and Rhodes. Indeed, some of his moves were as surprising for their ingenuity as for the rapidity with which they were made, and the circumstances under which Mr. Morphy devised them. It was the opinion of every gentleman present that the powers he displayed were little short of miraculous.

Prefacing our report with these few introductory observations, we must now proceed to describe the meeting itself.

Business commenced precisely at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, with a meeting for the appointment of officers, &c., when Mr. Avery, president of the Birmingham Club, having been called to the chair, apologised for the absence of Lord Lyttelton, president of the association, and proceeded to congratulate the meeting on the brilliant assembly of men of great renown in the chess world which he saw around him that morning. It was the glory of that association that it was not conducted in an exclusive spirit, but that it freely invited and cordially welcomed amongst its ranks chess-players from all parts of the world. He hoped that during the day they would have the pleasure of seeing Mr. Morphy, whose presence would lend so great an attraction to the proceedings. When he came, he (the chairman) was sure that as Englishmen and chessplayers they would give him a most hearty and cordial welcome (Applause).

The first resolution, requesting Lord Lyttelton to accept the office of president for the ensuing year, was moved by Mr. Staunton, who said he thought it would conduce to the interest and well-being of the society if his Lordship were elected perpetual president. He was not aware of any peer or man of high rank who took so lively an interest in chess. The proposition, as originally made, was seconded by Mr. Carr, of Leamington, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Salmon, seconded by Mr. C. M. Ingleby, Lord Cremorne and Sir John Blundell were elected vice-presidents. It was further moved and resolved that the next meeting of the association be held at Worcester, and that the Worcester Club be requested to make the needful arrangements, including the appointment of a secretary; and that the following gentleman be appointed the general committee for the next year:—Howard Staunton, Esq., London; A. Mongredien, Esq., president of the London Club; Thomas Avery, Esq., president of the Birmingham Club; Rev. W. S. Temple, Leamington; J. F. Gillam, Esq., secretary of the Worcester Club; Robert Cadman, Esq., vice-president of the Leeds Club; Allen Brown, Esq., secretary of the Settle Club; R. B. Brien, Esq., of London; Dr. Willmott, secretary of the Chester Club; J. S. Kipping, jun., Esq., secretary of the Manchester Club. This was seconded by Mr. E. V. Blyth, and agreed to.

Auditors were afterwards appointed: the thanks of the meeting were given to the Council of Queen's College and Mr. Sands Cox; a similar compliment was paid to the chairman; and the president proceeded to call over the names of the players entered to take part in the tournament, when it was found that only eleven of those entered would be present. Five gentlemen who were present and willing to play were added by the local committee to supply the vacancies, and the players were then paired by lot. Each pair of players to play a match of three games. The following is the order in which the names were drawn:—First pair, Mr. Falkbeer and Mr. C. M. Ingleby; second pair, Mr. Staunton and Mr. Hughes; third pair, Mr. Löwenthal and Mr. Kipping; fourth pair, Mr. Morphy and Mr. Smith; fifth pair, Mr. Brien and Mr. Bird; sixth pair, Rev. Mr. Salmon and Mr. Szabo; seventh pair, Rev. Mr. Owen and Mr. Hampton; eighth pair, M. St. Amant and Mr. Beestlone.

A match was also commenced between the Birmingham and Worcester Chess Clubs, each club being represented by five champions. The Birmingham players were Messrs. Avery, Deykin, Shore, Hill, and Freeman; the Worcester players, Lord Lyttelton, Messrs. Longmore, Zachary, Gillam, and the Rev. Mr. Isaac. The players on each side were paired by lot in the usual way, the match to be considered as won by the club, the champions of which should amongst them score the larger aggregate number of games. A match was also arranged to take place between the Stourbridge and Kidderminster Clubs on the same conditions. The first round of the tournament was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday, Messrs. Falkbeer, Staunton, Löwenthal, Salmon, Owen, and St. Amant, each winning two consecutive games of their opponents. Mr. Morphy was considered to have lost his game by non-attendance; while Messrs. Brien and Bird had played game and game, when the latter player was unfortunately called away by urgent business and compelled to resign the contest. It should be explained that Messrs. Ingleby and Smith, two members of the Birmingham Club, only joined the tournament in order to complete the number, there being no chance of their maintaining a struggle against such powerful opponents.

While the above greater issue was being decided, the match between Worcester and Birmingham proceeded rapidly towards a termination, fortune going all on one side. The combatants were matched as follows, the first name in each pair being that of a Birmingham champion:—Mr.

Avery against Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Deykin against Mr. Longmore, Dr. Freeman against Mr. Gillam, Mr. F. S. Hill against the Rev. Mr. Isaac, and Mr. Shore against Mr. Zachary. The latter three pairs entered upon their task on Tuesday, the other two reserving themselves until Wednesday. Mr. Shore and Dr. Freeman each won two games and lost one; Mr. Hill and the Rev. Mr. Isaac played only two games, each winning one. On Wednesday Mr. Hill won his third game, Mr. Avery scored all three against Lord Lyttelton, and Mr. Deykin won two of Mr. Longmore. This match was brought to a conclusion on Thursday, by Mr. Deykin scoring his third game, the general result being twelve games won by Birmingham against three won by Worcester.

On Wednesday the second round of games in the tournament was proceeded with. The eight winning players in the first round were paired as follows:—First pair, Mr. Staunton and Mr. Löwenthal; second pair, Mr. Brien and Mr. Smith; third pair, Mr. Salmon and Mr. Owen; fourth pair, M. St. Amant and Mr. Falkbeer. Mr. Smith resigned the game without playing, his name having been inserted only to fill up the number. Mr. Brien thus got through his first two rounds without really winning them. During Wednesday the Rev. Mr. Owen won two consecutive games of the Rev. Mr. Salmon; Mr. Falkbeer won two games to M. St. Amant's one, the last and deciding game being contested with remarkable obstinacy and skill, and being one of the best played at this meeting. Messrs. Brien, Falkbeer, and Owen were therefore three of the players for the third round. The first game between Messrs. Staunton and Löwenthal was played for thirteen consecutive hours, and was then adjourned till the next day.

On Thursday, proceedings commenced with the players drawing lots for opponents in the third series of games. Mr. Brien was pitted against Mr. Falkbeer, and the Rev. Mr. Owen was to take the winner in the struggle of Staunton against Löwenthal.

The subsequent proceedings of the tourney may be briefly disposed of. Mr. Staunton, who merely entered the arena to lend the undertaking the support of his name, being, like his old antagonist, M. St. Amant, altogether out of practice, was, like that once-famous player, unhorsed in his two last games. In the next round, between Löwenthal and Owen, the former won the first game, and the second was drawn; the contest is therefore still pending. In the combat betwixt Falkbeer and Brien each party has won a game, and they arranged to terminate the battle in London.

THE STRAWBERRY PLANT.
(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

CINCINNATI, OHIO, July, 1858.
BELIEVING that this letter, if it should lead to an investigation of the nature of the strawberry plant, will be worth millions of dollars to Europe, I request its publication in your paper. Linnaeus, and all your botanists, to this day believe that the strawberry plant is always perfect in all its organs. I hold, on the contrary, that in raising from seed nearly five-sixths of the plants are entirely defective in stamens or pistils, and never bear a single berry unless impregnated by a staminate—that even the perfect plant will bear no fruit unless insects are about, to carry the farina. Twenty years since we had staminate and pistillate plants only. I had an eighth of an acre in strawberry plants, and yet had to go to a market woman, Mrs. Arbigurst, to buy the fruit to supply my own family. One day a son of hers came into my garden, when the plants were nearly blossoming, and observed, "You raise but little fruit, and the reason is your plants are nearly all staminate." I said, "That is nonsense; the strawberry belongs to a class of plants that is perfect in all its organs." I asked him which would bear fruit. He pointed out two plants. After he left I put a mark to each plant. When they blossomed I could see the stamens at the distance of ten feet or more, and their blossoms were one-fourth larger; the blossoms of the two, no stamens to be seen, till carefully examined, and wholly defective, having no farina. The few pistillate plants bore a perfect berry to each blossom; the staminates, not even a defective berry. Before they were out of blossom I dug up every staminate plant. The next season I had not a single berry. I made the case known, and in three years strawberries were reduced two-thirds in price. For years our eastern horticulturists held to the old doctrine, but have now become converts. The secretary of your Horticultural Society wrote me that the difference must be caused by our soil and climate, and that our pistillates with you would change. I shall believe this as soon as I believe in our prevalent doctrine of spiritual rappings, but not before. Your botanists should have investigated this years since. Publications show that a disciple of Linnaeus wrote him that he had discovered a plant defective in pistils, and which never bore a berry. Linnaeus advised him to keep quiet. That the failure to bear fruit must have been caused by frost there is stronger evidence. Read your horticultural reports. Mr. Kean, who raised from seed your celebrated Kean's seedling, wrote a letter to the Horticultural Society, saying that, to his surprise, he found some seedlings that bore no fruit. He examined the blossoms closely, and could not find a fully-developed stamen. He then planted a perfect plant near them, and every blossom bore fruit. This letter was published, and the matter there ended. Many blossoms are entirely defective in pistils, and bear no fruit; others not wholly perfect, and bear defective berries; the average crop not more than one-half of perfect fruit; the fruit large, and from the seed you will be certain to have superior pistillates, perfect plants, and many staminates. The old botanist, Mrs. Arbigurst, every season threw plants on the road where the strawberrymen passed. They picked them up, and planted them; but the plants did not bear a single berry. She was careful to throw out all staminates. I last summer planted about 20,000 strawberry-seed, and have seedlings bearing yearly.

N. LOSWORTH.
[It may serve to give weight to the opinions contained in the above letter if we state that the communication is from the gentleman whose successful cultivation of the vine in Ohio, and especially of the delicious Catawba wine, was brought before our readers in one of the Transatlantic Sketches, entitled "The Queen City of the West," which appeared in this Journal for March 20.]

PHOTOGRAPHIC MINIATURE PICTURES.—We have been much gratified by the sight of a series of photographic miniature pictures executed at Scarborough—in the first instance, photographically, by Mr. Sarony; and then finished into pictures of the highest excellence by Mr. Carrick, the eminent miniaturist, whose works for a long series of years have added to the attractions of the miniature-room in the Royal Academy. These photographs, in the first place, by Mr. Sarony, excel in sharpness, clearness, and healthy animation all that we have hitherto seen of photographic portraiture; and, after being worked in two or three sittings from the life by Mr. Carrick, they leave his hands as miniature pictures of the highest class, equaling in colour and vivacious expression the very best of the productions of that distinguished artist. The combination of photograph with the highest artistic power is a result which was to be looked for as photography advanced and superseded the more slow and less certain conduct of the miniature process. The great anxiety of the artist in portraiture is to effect what he and his patrons may consider a pleasing result, even at the sacrifice of truth and personal identity; and in looking at these miniatures we are the more vividly impressed with a conviction of the fallacies of such treatment. The perfection of Mr. Sarony's photography and Mr. Carrick's miniature-painting is a result which we had hardly hoped ever to see realised, notwithstanding a conviction that by such a combination only could the real merits of photography be understood as applied to portraiture. The style of Mr. Carrick is eminently adapted to give life and eloquence to the marvels of the lens, as he has always worked for that natural personal identity which beyond all conventionalism should be the true object of the portrait-painter. We have seen some of these works in juxtaposition with Mr. Carrick's miniatures on marble, and find them equal to those beautiful productions even in the rare qualities by which the latter are characterised, and in proportion to the reduction of the labour so is the reduction of the cost. This combination we regard as the ultimatum of photographic and miniature art. These miniatures excel in truth and beauty all that has preceded them.

PRACTICAL MEN AND STUDENTS.—The thoroughly practical man knows the world as a mite knows a cheese. The mite is born in cheese, lives in cheese, beholds cheese; if he thinks at all, his thoughts are of cheese. The cheese-press, curds and whey, the frothy pail, the milkmaid, cow, and pasture, enter not the mite's imagination at all. If any one were to ask him, "Why cheese?" he would certainly answer "Because cheese;" and when he is eaten by mistake, he tastes so thoroughly of cheese that the event remains unnoticed, and his infinitesimal identity becomes absorbed in the general digestion of casine matter without comment of the consumer. The student looks upon the world as a wonderful mechanism for the development of all the ever-varying phases of humanity. Whatever there may be in man of the Divine essence (in whose likeness his spiritual being was moulded) urges him to strain his often baffled faculties to track the vestiges of Divine intention through the intricate phenomena of life. To the student the world is a revelation, of which his own day is but a single page. In the past there are whole chapters of which he can read the beginning and the end; not always over legibly, completely, or even trustworthily written, perhaps. But though the record itself may be pale, partial, fragmentary, it commemorates some manifestation of humanity under conditions and influences of which, however faintly, he may trace the origin, the rise, prevalence, decline, and extinction as an accomplished passage in mortal experience.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

GALLERY OF MODERN SCULPTURE IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

AMONGST the numerous attractive features of the South Kensington Museum, the Gallery of British Sculpture is one of the most interesting and pleasing. The narrow and dingy compartment assigned for the "accommodation" of sculpture in the Trafalgar-square building has proved so completely discouraging to the practitioners of the art that we are not surprised to find the Sculptors' Institute taking advantage of the establishment of the South Kensington Museum, and asking that a certain space might be set apart for the formation of a collection of sculpture of the United Kingdom. This suggestion was adopted with, and already with very happy results. The Sculpture Gallery, on the west side of the building, is a well-proportioned and well-lighted apartment, and forms an appropriate approach to the Sheepshanks Gallery of Works by British Painters.

In establishing this exhibition of sculpture there was no intention to interfere or compete with existing exhibitions which are held annually either in the metropolis or the larger provincial towns, and a regulation was accordingly made that no works should be received in this gallery which had not already been exhibited. Twenty-five artists have responded to the invitation to send in specimens of their works; in addition to which are a few by deceased artists. In order to vary the exhibition from time to time it is provided that a work once admitted with the approval of the committee must remain on view for a period of six months at least; but, on the other hand, that no work, under any circumstances, shall remain more than three years. Upon this regulation we may be allowed to make one remark. It appears to us a very proper one, within a certain limit—namely, as respects the works of living artists, who are constantly producing new works and anxious to have them seen. But, in addition to this object, the committee are understood to have it in contemplation to get together a collection of the chefs-d'œuvre of deceased British sculptors in historic order; and this collection, once formed, or put in course of formation, should be permanent, both as a tribute to the art-genius of the country and as a school of art. We offer this suggestion in the interests of a branch of art which has been too much neglected in art collections, and whose humanising and improving influences have in consequence been comparatively but little felt and understood by the public. The want of proper welcome for the sculptor's art in our galleries and homes, which it might adorn in countless ways, has driven it to the streets, where at every turn it glares upon us in the shape of a "testimonial." Whatever promotes the cultivation of a true taste for sculpture amongst the public will necessarily tend to discourage the multiplication of these costly and unmeaning structures.

To return to the little South Kensington Sculpture Gallery. Amongst the works now included in it, the two most prominent in it are the originals of Power's "Greek Slave," and of Gibson's "Venus," which have been lent for the purpose by their respective owners; in the case of the former, the rule restricting the exhibition to works of British sculpture having been judiciously relaxed. Then there are Westmacott's "Cymbal-player" and his "Peri," to speak, and speak well, of the art of the last generation; Bell's mild "Angelica" and energetic "Maid of Saragossa;" Foley's pretty group of "The Mother;" E. A. Baily's "Eve," to compare with M'Dowall's treatment of the same subject; and E. B. Stephens' large group of "Satan Vanquished by the Archangel," balanced by W. C. Marshall's "Ajax." In the intervals between the historical works, and in the rear of them, are busts of eminent persons by various hands. The subject which we have selected for engraving is a fine figure of Rebecca by E. Davies. It represents the destined wife of Isaac, as described in the words spoken by the servant of Abraham (Gen. xxiv. 45): "And before I had done speaking in mine heart, behold Rebekah came forth with her pitcher on her shoulder; and she went down unto the well, and drew water." The figure is of grand proportions, suitable to the idea of the mother of two nations specially appointed by the Lord. The attitude is boldly conceived, simple, and noble in character; and there is much calm dignity in the turn of the head, and the expression. The drapery is gracefully disposed, and falls lightly in easy folds. Altogether the work is one of no ordinary merit, doing honour to the producer, and to the arts of the country.

HARVEST OPERATIONS.

HARVEST is a most important period to the husbandman, and, indeed, to the community at large. When by the skill and industry of man the ground has been well prepared to receive the seed, and every circumstance has been favourable to the growth and ripening of the crop, he may be deprived of a great portion of his reward by an unseasonable time of harvest. In proportion, therefore, to the anxiety with which this season is looked forward to are the joy and the thankfulness to the Giver of all good when a "good harvest" crowns the husbandman's cares. This harvest, as we have previously stated, has been successful throughout the English counties. Indeed the *Mark Lane Express*, no mean authority on such a subject, says that England is better off than all the corn-growing countries of Europe, and even than the United States, for every article. From the *Clare Journal* we extract the following paragraph in relation to the Irish harvest:—"Thank Heaven, we have been blessed with glorious weather—the croakers and growlers are silent. The potatoes are good, abundant, and sound, notwithstanding what alarmists may say to the contrary. The wheat crop is housing in fine condition. Employment is likely to be general for some time from the immense breadth of potatoes sown; and farmers, entertaining no fear of the rot, suspended digging them during harvest operations, but which will have to be resumed with energy after the present busy season." A writer in the *North British Mail* thus discourses of the harvest in Scotland:—"We have zigzagged over the southern half of Scotland during the last few days, and in all directions the crop is being secured under most auspicious conditions. In the eastern end of Strathmore a number of reaping-machines are at work, and, though occasionally going wrong from want of skill in the management, they have done valuable service, and fairly satisfied the farmer how valuable an ally inventive science can now bring into the harvest-field. In parts of Forfarshire the crops are all ready, and cutting goes on uninterruptedly. Around Perth the bulk of the wheat crop has been stacked. Everywhere the reports are good, and corn was never carried to the stackyard in better condition." In the Lothians the leading is far advanced. In Berwickshire the shearers have, in some instances, been getting 25s. a week, with rations—spirited farmers seeming determined that they should not stick at trifles in getting their harvest-work accomplished. We have passed and examined numbers of potato-fields. They may be described as still keeping ahead, in condition, of previous years. Occasional fields do emit smell; but the crop is much less faulty this year. There may be failure to some extent, but appearances justify the belief that such will only be in a mitigated form."

One of our Artists, fresh from the cornfields, has forwarded to us the accompanying illustrations of gathering in the harvest. Nothing can present a more beautiful sight than the golden fields at this period of the year; and those who have left the great metropolis on visits to their country cousins must indeed be gratified with the sights around them. In one direction are to be seen the reapers, busily engaged in cutting the wheat, tying it into sheaves, and stacking the sheaves into shocks, as represented in the first of the accompanying Engravings. Elsewhere may be seen, as depicted in our second Sketch, fields shorn of their luxuriant crops, which are in course of being pitched by stalwart arms into attendant waggons, while persons on the waggon are loading. The teamster in this particular branch is generally a boy, who watches with sharp eyes the delivery of the last sheaf of the shock, for then comes the "Stand fast!" (the signal for those on the load to prepare for a move), and the horses, which well know the words, move on to the next shock. The stack-yard (the subject of our third Engraving) presents quite a busy scene, for, as the empty waggons leave the stack, others well laden stand in readiness to take their places. Our last Sketch is rich in Scriptural associations. A pleasant spectacle it is to watch the operations of the gleaners—women and children nimbly moving about in all directions, trying to outvie one another as to who shall take home the greatest amount of corn, which is gathered ear by ear. In some fields may be seen—though the practice is not usual—reapers, carters, and gleaners at work at the same time.

H A R V E S T O P E R A T I O N S .



REAPING.



CARRYING.



STACKING.



CLEANING.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE!



THE REAPERS' SONG TO THE HARVEST MOON

I.

In the deep silence of the night
 We come, oh! Harvest Moon,
 To dance beneath thy gentle light,
 To many a merry tune.
 We come whilst thou in thoughtful sheen
 Art beaming from the blue,
 Through wild wood lone and meadow green,
 To tread the mellow dew,
 And pledge, ere Midnight's solemn noon,
 Our vows of love, oh, Harvest Moon!

II.

Whilst thou art Queen of earth and sky
 Thy stars around thee spread;
 Among the sheaves of corn and rye
 We think of daily bread,
 And thank the joyous seasons passed,
 The sunshine and the rain,
 The winter snow, the autumnal blast,
 For plenty of the plain,
 And call on thee, ere Midnight's noon,
 To hear the vow, oh, Harvest Moon!

III.

And when the joyous dance is o'er,
 By twos and threes we pass
 Through thicket green and wild wood hoar,
 To drain the brimming glass,
 And pledge, in cups of foaming ale,
 Our sweethearts and our wives,
 And pray that Harvest ne'er may fail,
 Nor joy to good men's lives;
 And call on thee, at Midnight's noon,
 To hear the vow, sweet Harvest Moon!

THE HARVEST MOON.

It will be a long time, we are afraid, before the skill of the photographer, furnished with the most sensitive chemicals, and with which he can transfer to glass and paper the bursting shell, the flying rocket, and the electric spark, will be able to reproduce the moonlit scene on the preceding page. Nature cannot yet be intrusted with the task of delineating her own features seen in their greatest perfection and fairest guise. The artistic eye and hand must as yet supply the place of moon-pictures; and as the great names in art, whether their canvas be covered with Italian scenery or Dutch landscape, have as yet had but little to fear from modern science, with all its "appliances and means to boot," even when they meet in the light of open day, they stand absolutely unrivalled when called upon to compete in the representations of the dreamy twilight and the starry night.

Much has been said and believed of the influence of the moon; rules have been multiplied for prognosticating the weather from its changes, which have sometimes proved true and sometimes the reverse. Its blunted horns, we are told in classic verse, obscured by cloud and fog, foretell "winter and rough weather." When of a ruddy tint we may expect the violent tempest; but in the last quarter (the most certain test of all), if the moon is bright and the horns sharp, we may fully count on "Queen's weather." All this, and more, may be presumed upon according to the Mantuan bard:—

Si vero solem ad rapidum lunasque sequentes
Ordine respicias, nunquam te crastina fallat
Hora, neque invidis noctis capiere serena.

But modern philosophy refuses to subscribe to those dicta, and the scientific men of the present day disbelieve in the existence of lunar influence on the weather, and scout the idea of the moon's changes affecting the changes in the seasons. Still, however, there is no more common belief, whether on land or sea, than this: to no other of the heavenly bodies is the ploughman's attention more directed in his thoughts on to-morrow's work, and the sailor dreads that peculiar phase of the moon which he describes as "lying on its back," as much as he does the far-famed Mother Cary's chickens. But at this season of the year, when the *hockey-cart* brings in the last load of corn, amidst the cheers of the harvest men (we hear it now in the next field)—

the harvest treasures all
Now gathered in, beyond the reach of storms,
Sure to the swain—

the particular effect of the moon on the morrow's destiny is but little thought of in the anticipation of the rustic revelry of the night, and the sweet and soft influence of the orb of night on the senses when it lights up such a scene as is here depicted (an influence which all have felt, and no one doubts), is equally forgotten, or makes but a small figure in the pleasures of the coming festival.

A few words may be added on the phenomenon (as it is called) of the harvest moon. A too far-seeing inquirer into the ways of Providence might prove to his own satisfaction that the existence of the harvest moon is a substitute (at a critical time) for the numerous satellites which light up the nights of Jupiter, Saturn, or Uranus; but we must first be certain that the distant satellites of the nearest of those planets are specially adapted for this end. In other respects, however, the harvest moon is easily explained. It is not one of the abstruse motions mentioned by Halley in his poem or complaint on the moon, although, after being explained, we may safely say with him—

Quâ causâ argentea Phœbe
Passibus haud æquis graditur.

The harvest moon is the full moon which happens nearest to the autumnal equinox. At this time the Sun is in the sign of Libra, and the Moon will be in Aries; and as at this period the path of the moon is least inclined to the horizon, it will be seen from a common celestial globe (where we may take the ecliptic as representing the course of the moon) that in northerly latitudes it will rise more nearly on successive nights at the same hour (the moon passing eastward) than at any other period of the year. On the contrary, when the moon is in Libra, it will be seen, in the same manner, that the path of the moon is most inclined to the horizon; and that, as it passes eastward in its orbit, the difference of its times of rising on successive nights will be the greatest; and at the time of vernal full moon this difference between the times of rising on successive nights may amount to one hour seventeen minutes in the latitude of London. As a recompense for this, it happens that the times of setting of the moon at the vernal equinox are as regular and as little different from each other as the times of rising at the autumnal equinox; and we may hence deduce, as a general rule, that, when the difference of the times of rising is least, the difference of the times of setting is the greatest, those signs which make the least angle with the horizon when they rise making the greatest when they set.

It has been remarked that the earth light on the dark part of the moon is seen more plainly during the last quarters at the time of the autumnal equinox than at any other period of the year. This was very apparent on the night of August 30, when, although the moon was yet half full, the circumference could be traced completely round, and the grey light, although faint, was still conspicuous. This has been accounted for by the fact that when the moon is in the eastern part of the sky, in the mornings of autumn, it is illuminated by the great continents of Asia and Africa, but in the evenings of spring it is illuminated by the less reflective portions of the Atlantic Ocean and only a part of America.

THE ELDER BRANCH OF THE ROSE FAMILY OF KILRAVOK.—(To the Editor).—In your number for Aug. 21 you mention, on the authority of a spondent, the descent of that distinguished officer Sir Hugh Rose, from the ancient Highland family of Rose of "Kelroek" (properly spelt Kilravock, though pronounced much as your correspondent gives it). At a moment when a scion of that gallant house has just followed the example of his brother, its late lamented head, in giving his life for his country, it strikes me that the elder branch is deserving of some special notice in your columns. Some of your readers will doubtless remember Major Rose, of Kilravock Castle, who fell leading the light company of the 55th Regiment at the battle of the Alma; and of those who do, I will venture to say there are none but will cherish his memory as that of a high-souled, chivalrous gentleman—the bravest of the brave—the most sincere and gentle of humble-minded Christians. The gallant death of his half brother, Lieut. Wellington Rose, a young officer of great promise, in the crowning victory of his distant relative, Sir Hugh Rose, at Gwalior, on the 20th June last, is yet ringing in our ears. The particulars are too recent to need recapitulation. The previous mail only to that which brought the news had told of the death of another brother, also in India—Lieut. Arthur Rose; and of a family of eight sons, the sole survivor is James Rose, Esq., a Captain in the East India Company's Service, and holding the appointment of Superintendent of Police at Sattara, who now represents the ancient house of Kilravock.

BABELSBERG, THE RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.—The Castle of Babelsberg is about a mile from Potsdam. The Tudor style prevails in the outlines of the main building and mighty towers, whilst the diminutive height of some side wings satisfies the taste of longing for simplicity in a rural abode. A large number of detached buildings are scattered over a park surrounding the castle to the extent of 400 acres. Nothing can be more beautiful than to look from the single watch-tower rising from the solitude of the woody domain, and erected in the delightful half-Gothic, half-subdued style of mediæval German cities. The castle itself is an oblong structure, the principal front of which, facing the water, is about 150 feet long. The side wings, being for a great part attached to the principal front, do not extend very far behind. About ninety rooms is the sum total of the apartments contained in the whole building, whose interior is both built and furnished with the chaste nobility of the purely Gothic style. At the same time the furniture and general arrangement of the dwelling-rooms in Schloss Babelsberg are extremely simple. It is only in the dining-hall, and some state apartments, that the whole splendour of ornamental decoration has been displayed. A set of apartments, however, which two years ago were added to the main building, with a view of serving as a country retreat for the Princess Royal and her husband, are fitted up in the most luxurious manner. In order to surround the young bride with all the refinements and gorgeous splendour of every quarter of the globe, the severe features of the pure Gothic have in this wing been suffered to undergo a considerable blending with the "bon goût de Paris" and the different styles of wares exhibited behind the glittering panes of Regent-street.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE.—In our last week's Number the photograph from which our Engraving of the Imperial Prince was taken was attributed, by mistake, to MM. Mihi freres. It should have been stated that we were indebted for the photograph to MM. Mayer freres and Pierson, photographers to his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

LITERATURE.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF THE FARM; INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL CUSTOMS OF ENGLAND AND WALES. By HENRY HALL DIXON. Stevens and Norton.

Mr. Dixon here supplies what has long been acknowledged to be a desideratum. The voluminous and complicated laws relating to the tenure of land—and more especially as effecting persons in the relative positions of landlord and tenant—have hitherto lain scattered over innumerable dusty volumes available only to the professional man, at whose mercy the parties directly interested too generally lay. The result has been endless confusion, misunderstanding, and litigation. This carefully-compiled volume will go far to free those interested in land from this ignoble dependence. The whole subject in its various phases is treated perspicuously, completely, and in a popular style. Technicalities, for mere technicality's sake, appear to be as much as possible avoided; and the author, following the notable example of Lord St. Leonards, in his admirable little "Handy Book on Real Property," addresses his readers as men would who wish to make themselves intelligible, and not as those who speak in riddles for the sake of an additional fee for unravelling them.

One of the most valuable chapters of the book is that with which it opens—namely, on Tenant Right, and the customs thereunto pertaining, in the various counties of England and Wales. This chapter, the author tells us, he originally intended to have based almost solely on the Parliamentary Report of 1848; but he adds that, in putting himself in communication with the gentlemen who went before the Committee of the House of Commons from which that report emanated, they almost unanimously avowed "that the principle they then advocated had made so great an advance in ten years that it would be absolutely necessary to recast the abstract of their evidence." The customs of Wales, and of the other English counties which were not examined into by the Committee, have been collected by the author from various practical sources at his command. Tenant Right is thus defined:—

The claim for remuneration which an outgoing agricultural tenant has on his landlord for various operations of husbandry, the ordinary return of which he is precluded from receiving by the termination of his tenancy, is termed "Tenant Right," and is governed by the different customs which have long prevailed in the counties and districts of the United Kingdom. These customs are frequently most conflicting and difficult to define. In many counties they scarcely exist at all; in others it is rather the custom of districts, and in many the custom merely of certain estates. They are imported into leases or agreements for the letting and occupation of land, and unless the agreement expressly, or by implication, excludes the custom of the country, the landlord and tenant are presumed to contract with reference to it. Tenant Right extends to the crop which the outgoing tenant has sown and leaves in the ground, and to remuneration for the preparation of the soil for crops by tillage, for the straw, hay, and occasionally dung left on the farm, and for growing underwood. Of late years the term has happily been understood in a much wider and more liberal sense, and in many parts of the country a usage has sprung up which confers a right on the outgoing tenant to be reimbursed for certain other expenses incurred by him in cultivation beyond those of mere ordinary husbandry. Among such expenses are the purchase of food for stock, as well as of certain kinds of manure, and the draining, chalking, and marling of the soil. If there be no usage to that effect, and no express stipulation, the outgoing tenant can claim no compensation for any of these improvements, however short may be the time between their completion and the termination of his occupancy. In practice, the compensation agreed to be paid by the landlord to the outgoing tenant is paid by the incoming one. The cost of the several improvements is found by valuers, who spread the amount over a certain number of years within which each kind of improvement respectively is supposed to repay itself, and deduct the time during which the tenant has enjoyed the benefit of it.

It would simplify the calculations by which these claims between the outgoing and incoming tenant are adjusted if the entry upon the new tenancy were universally at the same period of the year—say Michaelmas—but such is not the case. On looking through the particulars of the customs of various counties we find different periods established—Michaelmas and Lady-day carrying the majority; but in many places Old Lady-day retaining its claims; whilst in a few, as in Cumberland and Westmorland, Candlemas and Lady-day are the times of entry; and in some few others, as Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, and also in Lancashire and Cheshire, Candlemas alone is the usual period. In Durham the period of entry on farms is the 13th of May, except the meadow land, which is Lady-day. In Lincolnshire (North) the usual period is Old Lady-day for arable, and Old May-day (15th May) for old pasture land and buildings. In Yorkshire East Riding the period is almost universally Lady-day. In the North Riding, most frequently on arable land for fallow or spring crops, on Candlemas-day, and on the rest of the arable land at the separation of the away-going crops, for pasture land, on April 6th, and for dwelling-house, offices, and meadow land, on May 13th.

With regard to the tenure and the mutual rights of landlord and tenant, a wide disparity exists in different counties as to the period of entry, and the compensation accounts between outgoing and incoming tenant. The most prevalent rule is that of tenancy from year to year, or at will. In the whole of the East Riding of Yorkshire there is hardly an instance of an agricultural lease; and of the greater portion of the North Riding the same may be said, the tenants being simply tenants from year to year, without even written agreements; and it would hardly be necessary, as the usual conditions are simple in themselves, and pretty well known, and rarely subject to any modification, so that "it would be easy to point out tenants on many estates whose fathers and grandfathers before them held the same farm under the same unwritten agreements."

In Norfolk, on the contrary, on the Holkham estate, the leases are for twenty-one years, and on others for eight, twelve, or sixteen years; tenants at will being comparatively unknown. In the appendix the author gives four specimens of agricultural leases; two of which have been especially selected with a view to the calculation of allowances for unexhausted improvements; the third is more of what is termed "a landlord's lease," and the fourth indicates the dawning of better days for agriculture in the southern counties of Wales.

We have dwelt thus at some length upon a comparatively small portion of Mr. Dixon's labours, because they involve a matter of great and growing interest to agriculture, the importance of which, however, from political considerations, has been too long neglected in the relations of landlord and tenant. The remainder of the volume comprises copious information upon the laws which bear upon almost every incident in the farmer's business, as interests in Land, Easements, Trees and Fences, Water, Servants, Landlord and Tenant, Husbandry Covenants, Distress, Trespass, Tithes, Contracts and Sales, Horses and Cattle, &c.—the whole being corrected and perfected by reference to the decisions of the Courts down to as late a period as the close of last Trinity Term. For convenience of reference the book is supplied with a very complete index, a thing too often neglected in modern literature. Upon all grounds, therefore, we can conscientiously recommend this volume as a valuable guide and counsellor to the landowner and agriculturist.

MR. STAUNTON'S EDITION OF "SHAKESPEARE."—(To the Editor.) The remarks in your Number for August 21 on the meaning of the word "achievement" in our immortal bard's "Henry V." caused me to reperuse the review in your Number of the 13th March; and, presuming to offer my feeble aid to discover the author's meaning, I beg to inform you that the word is used here (in Jersey), in the old Norman French, for "to finish, conclude, and complete," the *ch* being sounded like *k*, and not as in modern French; so that Shakspeare's meaning must have been this, "And to conclude, offer us his ransom," or, "And, in consequence, offer us his ransom." And, if the Constable's speech to the nobles is historically true, his words were, "Et pour achievement, nous offrir sa rançon." ("And to finish, offer us his ransom"). The verb "achever" is used here for "to kill, or murder," as well as "to finish"; so that the King's answer to the herald, supposing it historically true, was doubtless in Norman French, thus, "Dites leur de m'achever, et puis vendre mes os." ("Tell them to murder me, and sell my bones"). We constantly hear here "Acheve la poule, acheve le cochon" for "Kill the fowl, kill the pig," &c. A woman speaking of her son the other day told me, "Il m'acheve de chagrin." ("He kills me with grief"). I hope the above hastily-penned remarks may assist to elucidate the author's meaning, and arrive in time to prevent a false reading being permanently placed in so valuable an edition of Shakspeare's plays.

T. P. CLANALBIN, St. Peter's, Jersey.

With regard to Dr. Agnew's observations in your Paper of the 21st of August, respecting the passage in "Henry V.," and Mr. Staunton's explanation of it, I venture to suggest that the explanation is simply, "As crowning or completing all." It is thus I have always understood it.—W.

THE EXECUTION OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

The seventh volume of "Lives of the Queens of Scotland and English Princesses," by Agnes Strickland, has just been published by the Messrs. Blackwood. It embraces the greater portion of the time—a period of eighteen years—spent by Mary Stuart in her different prison-homes in England, from her residence at Wingfield Manor House to her death on the scaffold in the hall of Fotheringhay Castle. The history of this unfortunate Princess will always be perused with deep interest, whatever may be the reader's impression of the guilt or innocence of Mary with respect to the grave charges brought against her; and certainly never has the course of events which make up her remarkable career been more clearly unfolded, or the character of Mary placed in a fairer light, than in Miss Strickland's gracefully-told narrative. We reproduce portions of the author's powerful description of the closing scene of Mary's life:—

READING THE WARRANT FOR MARY'S EXECUTION.

The Earls of Shrewsbury and Kent, with the High Sheriff of Northamptonshire and their attendants, arrived at the Castle on Tuesday, the 7th of February, 1587. In the afternoon they demanded an audience of the Queen of Scots. She replied, "that, being indisposed, she was preparing to go to bed, but if the matter were of importance she would receive them presently." They said, "It was a matter that would brook no delay." Mary on this called for her mantle, which she had thrown off, and, her ladies having made her ready, seated herself in her usual place at the foot of her bed in an easy-chair by a small work-table, with her ladies and Bourgoigne in attendance. One of her ladies told her that Beale, who had brought the message, had advanced into the ante-room, on which she made them open the chamber door. They did so, and the two Earls, introduced by her keepers Paulet and Drury, and followed by Beale, entered barcheaded. She received them with calm dignity, and returned their salutations in the easy gracious manner that was natural to her. Shrewsbury briefly explained the business on which they came, and requested her to hear the warrant. Beale, having first displayed it with the great seal, in yellow wax, pendent from it, proceeded to read it aloud. Mary listened attentively, with majestic composure, bowed her head at the conclusion, and, crossing herself, responded, "In the name of God these tidings are welcome, and I bless and praise Him that the end of all my bitter sufferings is at hand. I did not think the Queen my sister would ever have consented to my death, but God's will be done. He is my principal witness, that I shall render up my spirit into His hands innocent of any offence against her, and with a pure heart and conscience clear before His divine Majesty of the crimes whereof I am accused. That soul," continued she, "is far unworthy of the joys of heaven whose body cannot endure for a moment the stroke of the executioner." The earnestness with which she spoke brought tears to her eyes as she raised them to heaven, but a triumphant smile was on her lip. "She seemed not," wrote Burleigh's reporter to his patron, "to be in any terror, for aught that appeared by her outward gesture or behaviour, but rather, with smiling cheer and pleasing countenance, digested and accepted the said admonition of preparation to her unexpected execution, saying 'that her death should be welcome unto her.'"

THE LAST ACT OF THE TRAGEDY IN THE HALL OF FOTHERINGHAY CASTLE.

A platform, twelve feet square and two and a half high, covered with black cloth, and surrounded with a rail, had been erected at the upper end of the great banquetting-hall at Fotheringhay, near the fireplace, in which, on account of the coldness of the weather, a large fire was burning. On the scaffold were placed the block, the axe, a chair, covered also with black cloth, for the Queen, with a cushion of crimson velvet before it, and two stools for the Earls of Kent and Shrewsbury. About a hundred gentlemen who had been admitted to behold the mournful spectacle stood at the lower end of the hall; but the scaffold was barricaded, and a strong guard of the Sheriff's and Earl Marshal's men environed it, to prevent the possibility of a rescue.

The dignified composure and melancholy sweetness of her countenance, in which the intellectual beauty of reflective middle age had superseded the charms that in youth had been celebrated by all the poets of France and Scotland, her majestic and intrepid demeanour, made a profound impression on every one present when Mary Stuart and her sorrowful followers entered the hall of death. She surveyed the sable scaffold, the block, the axe, the executioner and spectators, undauntedly, as she advanced to the foot of the scaffold. There she paused, for she required assistance. Sir Amias Paulet tendered her his hand, to aid her in ascending the two steep steps by which it was approached. Mary accepted the proffered attention of her persecuting gaoler with the queenly courtesy that was natural to her. "I thank you, Sir," she said, when he had helped her to mount the fatal stair; "this is the last trouble I shall ever give you." Having calmly seated herself in the chair that had been provided for her, with the two Earls standing on either side, and the executioner in front holding the axe, with the edge towards her, Beale sprang upon the scaffold with unfeeling alacrity, and read the death-warrant in a loud voice. She listened to it with a serene and even smiling countenance; but, as before, bowed her head and crossed herself when it was concluded, in token of her submission to the will of God.

Mary began to pray with absorbing and tearful earnestness from her own breviary and the psalter, uniting portions from the 31st, 51st, and 91st Psalms. She prayed in Latin, in French, and finally in English, for God to pardon her sins and forgive her foes; for Christ's afflicted Church; for the peace and prosperity of England and Scotland; for her son and for Queen Elizabeth; not with the ostentation of a Pharisee, but the holy benevolence of a dying Christian. At the conclusion of her last prayer she rose, and, holding up the crucifix, exclaimed, "As Thy arms, O Christ! were extended on the cross, even so receive me into the arms of Thy mercy, and blot out all my sins with Thy most precious blood." "Madam," interrupted the Earl of Kent, "it were better for you to eschew such Popish trumpery, and hear Him in your heart." "Can I," she mildly answered, "hold the representation of the sufferings of my crucified Redeemer in my hand without bearing him, at the same time, in my heart?" The two executioners, seeing her preparing to make herself ready for the block, knelt before her and prayed her forgiveness. "I forgive you and all the world with all mine heart," she replied, "for I hope this death will give an end to all my troubles." They offered to assist her in removing her mantle, but she drew back, and requested them not to touch her, observing with a smile, "I have not been accustomed to be served by such pages of honour, nor to disrobe before so numerous a company. Then beckoning to Jane Kennedy and Elizabeth Curle, who were on their knees in tears below, they came to her on the scaffold; but when they saw for what purpose they were required they began to scream and cry, and were too much agitated at first to render her the assistance she required, so that she began to take out the pins herself, a thing to which she was not accustomed. "Do not weep," said she, tenderly reproving them; "I am very happy to leave this world. You ought to rejoice to see me die in so good a cause. Are you not ashamed to weep? Nay, if you do not give over these lamentations, I must send you away, for you know I have promised for you."

Before Mary proceeded further in her preparations for the block, she took a last farewell of her weeping ladies, kissing, embracing, and blessing them, by signing them with the cross, which benediction they received on their knees. Her upper garments being removed, she remained in her petticoat of crimson velvet and camisole, which laced behind, and covered her arms with a pair of crimson velvet sleeves. Jane Kennedy now drew from her pocket the gold-bordered handkerchief Mary had given her to bind her eyes. Within this she placed a "Corpus Christi cloth," probably the same in which the consecrated wafer sent to her by the Pope had been enveloped. Jane folded it cornerwise, kissed it, and with trembling hands prepared to execute this last office; but she and her companion burst into a fresh paroxysm of hysterical sobbing and crying.

Mary placed her finger on her lips reprovingly. "Hush!" said she; "I have promised for you; weep not, but pray for me." When they had pinned the handkerchief over the face of their beloved mistress, they were compelled to withdraw from the scaffold; and "she was left alone to close up the tragedy of life by herself, which she did with her wonted courage and devotion." Kneeling on the cushion, she repeated in her usual clear firm voice—"In te Domine speravi." "In thee, Lord, have I hoped; let me never be put to confusion." Being then guided by the executioners to find the block, she bowed her head upon it intrepidly, exclaiming, as she did so, "In manus tuas." "Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit." The Earl of Shrewsbury raised his baton, in performance of his duty as Earl Marshal, to give the signal for the *coup-de-grace*, but he averted his head at the same time, and covered his face with his hand to conceal his agitation and streaming tears. A momentary pause ensued, for the executioner's assistant perceived that the Queen, grasping the block firmly with both hands, was resting her chin upon them, and that they must have been cut off or mangled if he had not removed them, which he did by drawing them down and holding them tightly in his own, while his companion struck her with the axe a cruel but ineffectual blow. Agitated alike by the courage of the Royal victim and the sobs and groans of the sympathising spectators, he missed his aim and inflicted a deep wound on the side of the skull. She neither screamed nor stirred, but her sufferings were too sadly testified by the convulsion of her features, when, after the third blow, the butcher-work was accomplished, and the severed head, streaming with blood, was held up to the gaze of the people. "God save Queen Elizabeth!" cried the executioner. "So let all her enemies perish!" exclaimed the Dean of Peterborough. One solitary voice alone responded "Amen!" it was that of the Earl of Kent. The silence, the tears, and groans of the witnesses of the tragedy—yea, even of the very assistants in it—proclaimed the feelings with which it had been regarded.

The concluding volume of the series of "Lives of the Queens of Scotland and English Princesses," containing the Lives of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, and of her daughter Sophia, Electress of Hanover, on whom the succession of the crown of Great Britain was settled by Act of Parliament, will, we are informed, be published in December. The conclusion of the Life of Sophia brings these historical biographies down to a period parallel with the Life of Queen Anne—the last biography in Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England."

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Chintz Embroidered Handkerchiefs,

with Ladies' Christian Names, all at 1s. 9d. each, post-free.

Also, Embroidered in White, 1s. post-free.

BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street

(corner of Maddox-street).

BABY LINEN.—MRS. PHILPS'S,

noted for its superior taste and exquisite needlework,

in COMPLETE SETS, from TEN GUINEAS each,

or any article singly as required.

LADIES MAKING THEIR OWN BABY LINEN,

and pur-hasing one of each to make by, and the materials,

which may be had by 3d. yard, are supplied with

CORRECT PAPER PATTERNS

of the articles they select, free of cost.

PHILPS and SON, 317, Regent-street, W. (near the Polytechnic).

MARRIAGE OUTFITS.—MRS. PHILPS'S,

prepared from the newest and most approved designs, from

TWENTY GUINEAS EACH.

PHILPS and SON, 317, Regent-street, W. (near the Polytechnic).

EAST INDIA OUTFITS.—MRS. PHILPS'S,

of the most elegant description and moderate in cost.

PHILPS and SON, 317, Regent-street, W.

(Fourth house above the Royal Polytechnic Institution.)

CHRISTENING ROBES, 2½ Guineas.

Babies' Cloaks, 1 Guinea.

Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR.

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES,

Baskets to match, 1 Guinea.

Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS,

Chamois Leather, with black feet.

W. G. TAYLOR.

LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE

GIRLS, 2½ Guineas.

Ladies' Riding Habits, 5s. to 8 Guineas.

W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

MARRIAGE OUTFITS.

Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.

White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea.

Real Balbriggan Hosiery.

Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

SEASIDE and TOURIST CLOAKS

In Waterproof Tweed, 10s. 9d. and 12s. 9d.

The New Velvet Mantle, 42s. to 34 Guineas.

Our New Self-expanding Jacket.

Marcella, 9s. 9d. to 8s. 6d.

White and Black Lace Jackets, 14s. 9d.

French Muslin Jackets, 8s. 6d.

Black and Coloured Cloth Jackets, 3s. 11d. to 12s. 9d.

Drawings post-free.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS,

embroidered with Christian Names, by post 13 stamps; in Colours, 20 stamps.

Hemmed stitched Cambric, 13 stamps; extra fine, 20 stamps.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

MAPPIN'S CUTLERY and ELECTRO-

SILVER PLATE.—Messrs. MAPPIN (Brothers) Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the consumer direct in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, London-bridge, contain by far the largest Stock of CUTLERY and ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE in the World, which is transmitted direct from the Manufacturing Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

Electro-Silver Spoons and Works, Ivory Table Knives, full size, Fiddle Patterns full size.

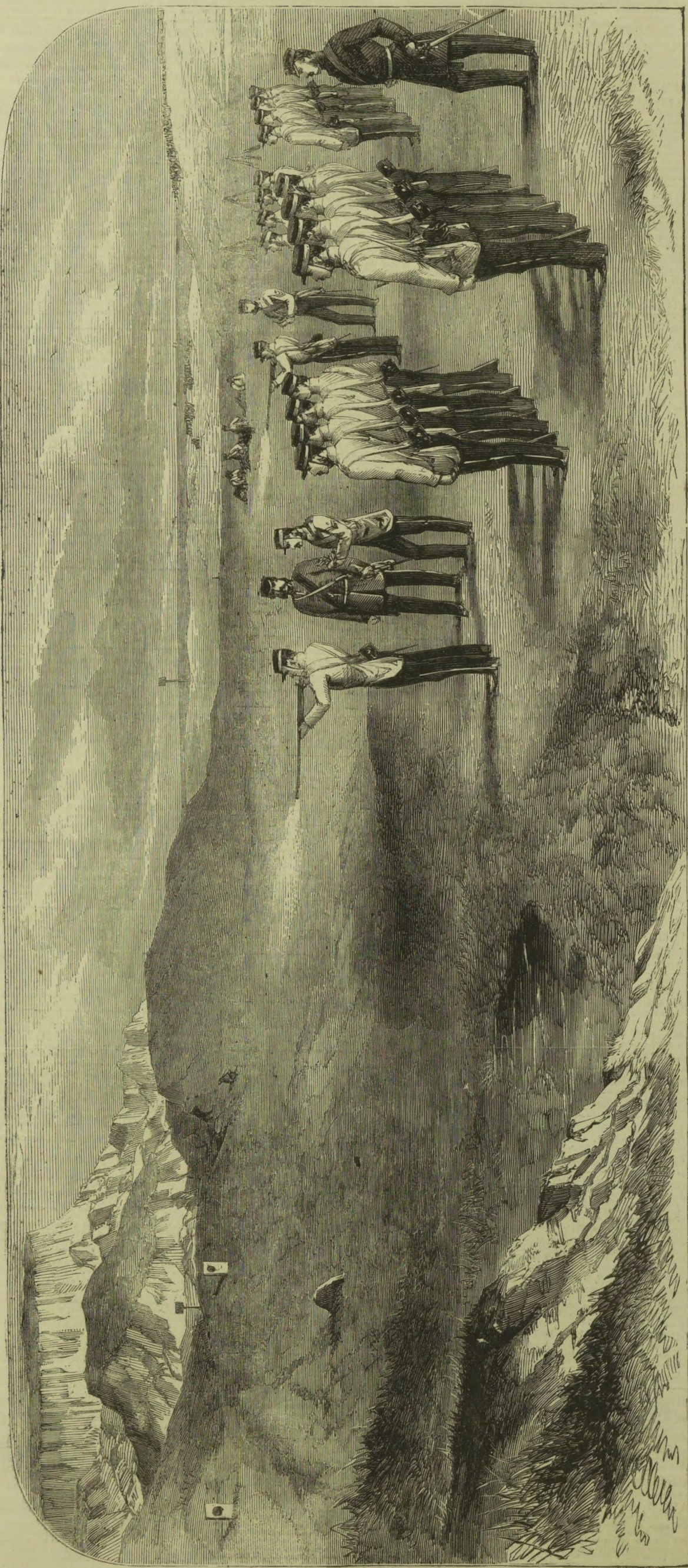
Table Spoons 25s. 0d. Table Knives 25s. 0d.

Tea Forks 25s. 0d. Dessert Knives 25s. 0d.

Dessert Spoons 25s. 0d. Carvers (per pair) 25s. 0d.

Dessert Forks 25s. 0d. As above, with Sterling Silver 25s. 0d.

Tea Spoons 25s. 0d. As above, with Sterling Silver 25s. 0d.



THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON PRACTISING WITH THE RIFLE AT SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.

The question of national advantage arising from volunteer soldiers has frequently been debated with great ability and eloquence. A striking objection always presents itself as to the difficulty of providing adequate accommodation; in other words, barrack-room, except at such a heavy rate of expense as bears no proportion to the military services obtained.

No such disadvantages can be placed against the Artillery Company of London, the headquarters of which in Finsbury afford every accommodation to be met with in the construction of the best barracks. It has also an annual revenue from property in the vicinity, and is altogether self-supporting. Ever since the formation of the regiment it has been commanded either by the reigning Sovereign, or by a Prince of the blood Royal. At present it has the honour of being commanded by the Prince Consort, as Captain-General and Colonel. The great interest which his Royal Highness takes in the regiment is patent to all who know it, and deservedly appreciated by all ranks in the corps. During the Peninsular war the regiment could muster 1500 effective men—at the present time it has not more than eight companies.

The Government, be it observed, has recently furnished a portion of the regiment with the Enfield rifle, and Lieut. Field, an officer of the corps, lately gained a first-class certificate at Hythe, and is now appointed Instructor of Musketry.

It is a matter of surprise that in the very heart of the metropolis, where such facilities present themselves for learning athletic exercises, a greater number of young men engaged in sedentary and commercial pursuits do not avail themselves of these advantages, for it is certain that military exercises produce the best and greatest development of the muscular system. The athletic games practised continually in the Artillery Ground ought to be in themselves sufficiently attractive to keep up a large and efficient regiment. A detachment of this corps, under the command of Captain Jay, with Lieutenant Potts and Lewis, has been for some days past stationed at Seaford, Sussex, for the purpose of drill and ball practice.

The party has now returned, having gone through a course of instruction with great satisfaction at Seaford. For a long time past one company has been armed with rifles, and some of its members have been numbered among the most excellent rifle-shots in England. Some years ago a challenge was given to all England by some Stamford rifleman, which challenge was accepted, and the match won by the Artillery riflemen.

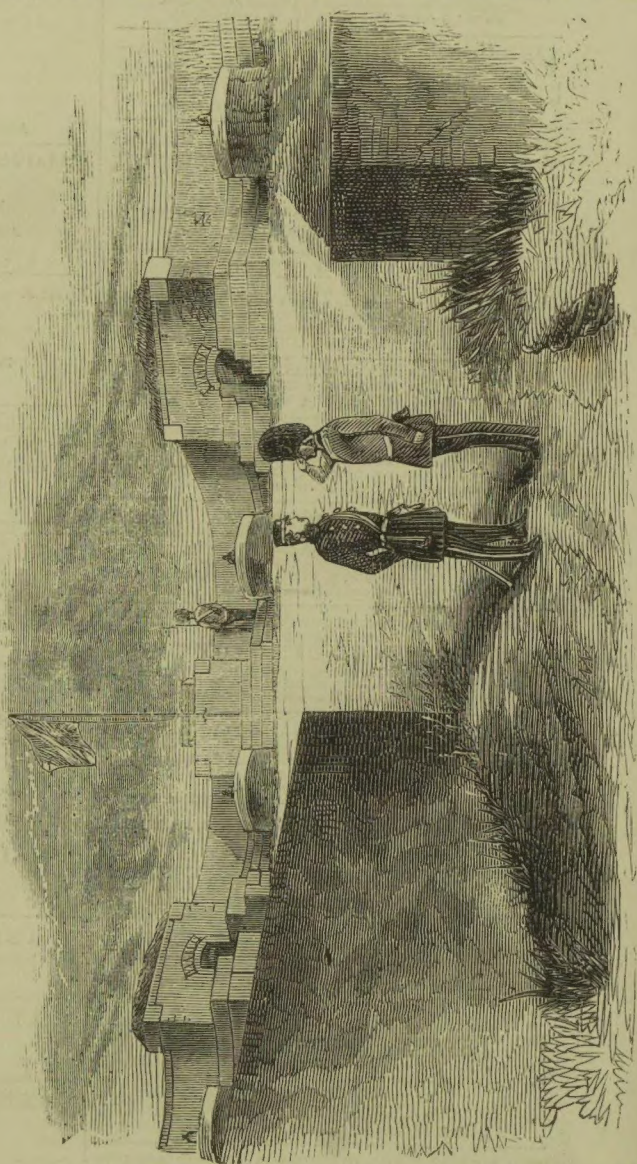
The *esprit de corps* of this company still exists, and it musters at seven a.m., under the command of Captain Jay, during the summer season, every week, at the Victoria Rifle Ground, Kilburn.

By permission of the War Office, the detachment had the use of the Fort at Seaford, and, as a magazine was within it, excellent means were at hand for storing the ammunition; besides this, the Fort afforded ample room for the arms.

The duties of guard-mounting, company, and light infantry drill, though they were especially heavy work for the latter over the hills, proved the men to be possessed of great endurance, and truly fit for active service anywhere. Nothing in a military point of view could have been steadier than the manoeuvres. In fact, the appearance of the detachment was certainly equal to that of any company that could be selected from the regular service.

Great praise is due to the men for their quiet and orderly conduct; and their departure for London, after a week's stay, was much regretted by the inhabitants.

Seaford is a retired watering-place, and one of the Cinque Ports, having separate local jurisdiction, and is three miles and a half from Newhaven station, sixty from London, thirteen east of Brighton, eleven south of Lewes, and nine west of Eastbourne; in Fexborough hundred, Pevensy rape, union of Eastbourne, East Sussex. The parish comprises 2270 acres, and a population, in 1851, of 997. The benefice is a vicarage annexed to Sutton, and the vicarial tithes are commuted at £240 per annum. The living is in the gift alternately of the prebendaries of Seaford and Sutton in Chichester Cathedral; there is also a Dissenting chapel. The River Ouse formerly ran into the sea at the cliff end, but was diverted some centuries since, and the mouth is now at Newhaven. Seaford is a borough by prescription, and from a very early period returned two members to Parliament, and was represented by the celebrated statesmen Pitt and Canning, but it was placed in Schedule A in the Reform Bill. Some fishing is carried on, and fine prawns, &c., are caught in the rocks here; mackerel are sometimes taken in the bay in large quantities. The cliffs are of great height, and shelter is afforded in the roadstead for fleets of shipping during the prevalence of easterly gales: the bay is very deep. On Seaford heights are the remains of a large Roman camp, and it is supposed to be the site of the Civitas Anderida of the Romans. The fairs are held on the 14th of March and 25th of July, yearly. The parish church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient structure, with a large square, embattled tower, containing a peal of eight bells. Seaford was formerly a large town, and contained seven churches and chapels, which were burnt by the French in one of their descents on this coast.



INTERIOR OF SEAFORD FORT.